





# Border policemen charged in filmed assault on Palestinians

THE two border policemen filmed beating up Palestinian workers near the A-Ram checkpoint in north Jerusalem were charged yesterday with aggravated assault and misuse of their authority.

Jerusalem District Court judge Rivka Friedman-Feldman asked to view the 25 minutes of footage of the incident before ruling on the request the policemen be remanded until the end of the trial.

As of yesterday evening, she had not given her decision, and the suspects, David Ben-Abu, 20, of Nahariya and Tzahi Shmaya, 19, of Or Yehuda, remained in custody. Their lawyers, who are demanding their immediate release, said a decision was likely today.

The filing of the charges made null the decision in the Magistrate's Court last weeks that would have put Ben-Abu and Shmaya under house arrest as of yesterday, and allowed for the District Attorney's Office to request they remain in police custody.

Attorney Irit Abulafia, the District Attorney's Office representative, revealed for the first time during the hearing that the suspects were already under investigation for a previous misconduct incident, and said this was reason to keep them in custody.

The seriousness of the alleged crime and the "sensitive situation in the territories," also justified holding Ben-Abu and Shmaya, Abulafia said.

The charge sheet stated the incident, which was filmed by an

amateur Palestinian photographer and shown for the first time publicly on Israel Television last week, occurred on the morning of October 11 at the end of a night-shift for the policemen.

"At 6.00 am, the accused were stationed at the A-Ram checkpoint, situated between Jerusalem and Ramallah. In line with their duties, the two were on look-out for residents of the territories, trying to enter Israel without a license by skirting the checkpoint.

"While they were on look-out, the accused caught and detained at first three resident of the territories, and afterwards detained three more. All six did not hold permits to enter Israel," the charge sheet stated.

The charge sheet said the border policemen held the Palestinians for about 25 minutes several dozen meters from the checkpoint. The suspects hit and slapped the Palestinians and humiliated them by making them do push-ups, and sitting on one of their heads, it stated.

A Palestinian passerby who tried to come to the aid of the Palestinian workers was also hit by Shmaya but was not detained, the charge sheet stated.

Sahi Gez, Shmaya's attorney, noted the film footage does not reveal the voices of either the suspects and the Palestinians, but that if it did it would show that the border policemen were verbally provoked by the Palestinian work-

ers.

The Palestinian workers spat and cursed at the policemen, and said they would blow up a bus in Israel, Gez told the court. Tzion Amir, Ben-Abu's attorney, said the Palestinian photographer was not there by chance, and the entire incident was a set up.

"The whole thing smells of a planned provocation," Amir said. Judge Friedman-Feldman, however, said that even if this was the case, it would only show that the misconduct by the border policemen was expected.

The hearing began with a small ruckus, when family members of the suspects pushed and shoved with photographers, as each tried to find a place in the small courtroom.

The prosecution is apparently depending largely on the film footage, as it named only one Palestinian, who was not among those allegedly abused, in its list of people it will call to testify. Deputy Commander Nir Tsafir, Jerusalem District Border Police chief, was also listed.

Four of the Palestinians who claimed they were among the six allegedly beaten by the border policemen yesterday returned to the site of the incident and recalled what had happened.

Palestinian sources identified the four from the A-Ram area as Rabbah Abdel Rahman, Ziyad Shaban, Ahmed Basharaf, and Murdak Basharaf and said they had agreed to cooperate with the Justice Ministry in its prosecution of the border policemen.

# 4 border policemen charged in second Arab beating

FOUR more border policemen have been charged by the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court with assaulting a Palestinian man, the second such case in a week.

It was revealed yesterday that four members of a Jerusalem Border Police unit were indicted last Thursday for aggravated assault and abuse of power in the beating of Hebron resident Fadi Shaour.

Patrol commander Eran Eldi, 22, driver Benny Deri, 22, and patrolmen Assaf Shajar, 19, and Maurice Elbaz, 19, are accused of stopping Shaour while on patrol in the capital's Ramot neighborhood last June and beating him when he could not produce an entry permit for Israel.

According to the charge sheet, the policemen ordered Shaour into their jeep and drove to a nearby grove, kicking him all the while. Arriving at the grove, they pulled him from the jeep and beat him.

"Defendant 2 [Deri] hit the plaintiff with his nightstick and kicked him," the charge sheet said. "Defendant 3 [Shajar] or 4 [Elbaz] ordered the plaintiff to spread his legs and then kicked him in the groin. The plaintiff fell to the ground and Defendants 2, 3, and 4 continued to beat him. Defendant 1 [Eldi] took his nightstick and hit the plaintiff in the head," it said. While three of the policemen were beating Shaour, the fourth would keep watch.

The charge sheet said one of the four hit Shaour so hard with his nightstick that it broke and he lost consciousness. The policemen left the bruised and scared man lying there, until a passerby discovered him and got help. (Tim)

## IDF to install new cement trailers at Joseph's Tomb

HERB KEINON and ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

THE IDF is reportedly to install two cement trailers in the Joseph's Tomb yeshiva compound in Nablus to replace those that were destroyed during rioting in late September.

Military sources said the IDF was working to return the situation at the Od Yosef Chai Yeshiva to what it had been before it was overrun and partially burned by a Palestinian mob September 26.

Soldiers guarding the tomb said they expected the trailers to be delivered today.

Eli Rosenfeld, director of the yeshiva, said the IDF has been wanting to move the two concrete structures into the Joseph's Tomb compound for weeks, but has not done so because of Palestinian objections.

"The structures are at a nearby army base, and have been there since a little after the pogrom in September," Rosenfeld said. "But they [the Palestinians] won't let the army bring them in."

Rosenfeld said that there are thousands of weapons in Nablus, and that the IDF is fearful they will be turned on the soldiers if the structures are moved into the compound.

"We are not talking about mobile homes," Rosenfeld said, "but about concrete structures meant to protect the soldiers. The mobile homes in the compound were all burned" in the riots.

Rosenfeld said the new structures are needed to relieve overcrowding in the compound. The only structures that survived September's riots are those housing Joseph's tomb and the yeshiva's study hall. The approximately 30 soldiers in the compound are living in these structures, which makes it difficult to run the yeshiva at the site, Rosenfeld said.



A Palestinian policeman gestures to IDF soldiers manning an armored personnel carrier to stop yesterday, as he stands at an intersection where hundreds of Arab motorists blocked the road to the settlement of Netzarim.

(Continued from Page 1)

Unlike other protests against Netzarim in the past two years, in which civilians have led the way and police have reluctantly dispersed them, this protest was ordered by the Palestinian Police, who redirected traffic into the closed road.

A senior military source said, "The Palestinians are always protesting against the closure of the road, but this was certainly a

precedent. We made clear we will not allow any one-sided blocking of the road like that."

By nightfall, many trucks were still in the road but had been moved enough to allow traffic through.

The Jewish settlement in Hebron said yesterday's blockade shows why the IDF must keep the road in front of Beit Hadaisah and

Beit Romano closed to Palestinians, a sticking point in the negotiations over Hebron.

Netzarim's emergency services went into action early in the morning, with homebound teachers setting up classes for children who could not travel to school.

Kostiner said that trucks with food for the moshav's 20,000 chickens could not reach the set-

## BLOCKADE

ment.

"We are a little amazed that the IDF let the settlement remain in this situation for so long. We turned to the IDF but nothing happened," Kostiner said.

Kostiner, describing the situation as "tense," said the IDF moved reinforcements into the area.

Jon Immanuel contributed to this report.

## Peace talks still stalled

Talks between Israel and the Palestinians appeared to be stalled last night, when the prime minister's legal advisor Yitzhak Molcho and Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat postponed a scheduled meeting until today.

Earlier yesterday, Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu, Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai and Foreign Minister David Levy met the steering committee for the talks, as well as senior IDF officers headed by chief of General Staff.

## Palestinians petition High Court over land near Efrat

EVELYN GORDON

FOUR Palestinians petitioned the High Court of Justice yesterday, claiming settlers from Efrat are building on land owned by the Palestinians.

According to the petition filed by attorney Linda Brayer on behalf of four members of the Monssa family, Efrat residents began bulldozing land belonging to the Arab village of Artis November 12. The Rebiya family, which claims to own the land, petitioned the High Court and got an injunction against further work.

In response, the Moussas claim, the settlers shifted their bulldozers onto land owned by the Moussa

## GOLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

"Israel's resumption and intensification of settlement activity in the West Bank, Jerusalem and on the Golan Heights is a clear violation of international law and the principles of the Middle East peace process," Moussa said in a statement.

"Israel once again is striving to create a *fait accompli* in the occupied territories, to break the principle of land for peace," he said.

Moussa warned such policies and practices "pose extremely dangerous and serious questions on the true intentions of the current Israeli government and would reflect its lack of commitment to the peace process."

The Arab League warned yesterday that Israeli settlement building in the territories would encourage violence.

The 22-member organization of Arab countries said in a statement that building settlements "will increase tensions in the region and encourage acts of violence."

It added settlement building would lead to questions about Israel's "intentions about the Middle East peace process."

The Golan Residents' Committee reacted calmly yesterday to the statements from Prime Minister's Office sources.

"The central calculation is not the number of communities on the Golan, but the number of Jewish residents," committee spokesman Uri Heitner said.

"We would like to see more settlements, but that's not the main issue. One big settlement, like Ma'aleh Adumim, is worth more to us than 20 little communities.

## Israel, US hold first meeting of counter-terrorism panel

HILLEL KUTTLER WASHINGTON

ISRAEL and the US held their first meeting today of the bilateral counter-terrorism panel they established earlier this year.

The group was established when then-prime minister Shimon Peres and US President Bill Clinton signed a counter-terrorism accord at the White House on April 30, a month after the Sharm-el-Sheikh conference that was convened in response to the spring bus-bombings.

The American side will be headed by US undersecretary of state for political affairs Peter Tarnoff and director of the State Department's office on counter-terrorism Philip Wilcox.

Foreign Ministry director-general Eitan Bentsur, the ministry's deputy director for policy plan-

## Peeping Tom gunman shot dead by police in Ashkelon ambush

AHARON Mekonan, 22, of Ashkelon, was killed in a shootout with police early yesterday morning, after he was caught in a stake-out for a man suspected of shooting at pairs of lovers in Ashkelon last week.

One of the victims, an Ashkelon man, 42, was hospitalized last Tuesday after midnight with six bullet wounds. Last night, the man was still in serious condition in the intensive care unit. The woman who brought him to the hospital said a masked man had approached their car and shot at them.

The following night around the same time, a young couple told police a masked man had put a gun to the window of their car while they had been in the national park. They drove off, with him shooting after them but causing no damage.

In response, the police formed a special investigative unit, which set a trap for the assailant on Friday night by parking a car containing two life-sized dolls in one of the groves.

Nothing happened on Friday night, but the following night Mekonan approached the parked car, carrying a gun and a flashlight. When he saw that it contained dolls, he realized he had fallen into a trap and began searching for police. When he heard a noise some three meters away, he moved toward them with his gun drawn.

Policemen waiting in ambush, assuming he was about to fire, shot first, fatally hitting him twice in the chest. They later said that if they had not done so, he would have killed them.

Lachish police chief Asst.-Cmdr. Moshe Karadi said Mekonan had been ready to shoot from short range, and is relieved none of the officers was injured.

All evidence points to Mekonan being the assailant in the two incidents, according to police. His footprints were found at the scenes of both shootings. Police also noted he had a long police record, mainly involving theft.

His sister, Esther, with whom he had lived until recently, blamed the police for his death, saying he had been a quiet, normal boy. She said that about two months ago, after living with her and her husband for three years, he had disappeared.

Shortly after his family, which immigrated here from Ethiopia in 1984, was informed yesterday morning, hundreds of Ethiopians from the town gathered at his sister's home. Many charged the police with racism. (Tim)

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We deeply mourn the loss of our beloved friend

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A humanist, a man of arts and letters.  
He will be greatly missed.

Judy Levin and Moshe Amitay

In deep sorrow, we regret to announce the sudden death of our beloved wife, mother, grandmother, daughter, sister and friend

**KEREN EVA DISKIN** כרן

The funeral will take place in the Sde Yehoshua (Neve David) Cemetery, Haifa, leaving from the Oren Gate (Gate Alef) at 12:30 p.m. today, Monday, November 25, 1996.

Shiva at 51 Ruth St., Haifa, 04-8371385.

Mourners: Schlomo, Elai, Yael and Allon Diskin Iona and Jessica Kaplan

With great sorrow, we announce the passing in old age of our beloved

**CLAIRE de PICCIOTTO** née Cowell

on November 5, 1996 (23 Heshvan 5757)  
She bequeathed her body to science.

Constance and Roger Billard, Paris  
Hélène and Doron Katinka, Paris  
Léa Katinka, Paris



# In airline security, Third World gets failing grade

THIS weekend's hijacking of an Ethiopian Airlines plane was not the first in that airline's history.

As in many Third World countries, Ethiopia's airport security cannot compare with Israel, the US and Europe. Still, any state wishing to form business contacts with developed countries must beef up security to ensure the safety of its passengers and property.

In the late 1960s, when Ethiopia was ruled by Emperor Haile Selassie, an Ethiopian Airlines plane was hijacked by a group of students. The British pilot kept his cool when the group hurled a hand grenade inside the plane and, although substantial damage occurred to the plane's cables, he managed to conduct a forced landing.

The only El Al skyjacking was in 1968 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine on a flight from Rome to Tel Aviv.

"Since then Israel, understanding that its planes have become a target for terror skyjackers, began

## BACKGROUND

RAINIE MARCUS

to develop a sophisticated airport ground and air security system," says international security expert Leo Glaser.

Glaser is president of ISDS, a company whose current projects include aviation security in a developing country at the request of that country's government.

In the 1970s and 80s, US planes flying to Cuba also were subject to skyjacking by terror organizations. Today, says Glaser, American citizens are also front-line targets worldwide, and the Federal Aviation Administration insists that any plane (not only US airlines) carrying US citizens is subject to stringent security arrangements.

The plane's destination airport must comply with FAA criteria. "From 1985, Americans also realized that their internal flights must be secure," says Glaser.

Israel is known for its exception-

ally strict procedures, and most European airports have their own specially guarded terminal for flights to and from Israel.

"American citizens have become as much of a target as Israelis," says Glaser. "A 16-point list of regulations includes procedures inside the terminal, the internal sites of airports, strict checks on passengers, luggage, handbags and cargo, passport and document examination and verification, together with a physical presence of security personnel at every stage. Today hi-technology is being introduced in developing countries that realize that if they want investments from the rest of the world, aviation security is top priority."

The skyjacking of the Ethiopian Airlines flight this weekend and their methods were "totally un-sophisticated," says Glaser, proving that security arrangements on such airlines in Third World countries are still greatly lacking. "There are still some countries which barely check passports."

# Lior Fuchs to mom: I'm OK

LIAT COLLINS

THEY were the best two words his family could hope to hear. "Ani beseder [I'm fine]," Lior Fuchs told his mother, Yvette, in a phone call broadcast live yesterday on Israel Radio from his hospital bed in the Comoro Islands.

Fuchs was talking as the only confirmed Israeli survivor of the hijacked plane tragedy. His mother was too overcome with emotion to carry on a normal conversation. His father, Uri, ascertained that he is fit enough to travel home to Moshav Ein Habesor in a few days.

Fuchs repeatedly said he is "absolutely fine" and that his only problem is a pulled muscle in his back.

He spent much of the call trying to calm his mother, and told his father he expects to return home with Israel's rescue mission.

He told the radio interviewer that, shortly before the crash landing, the pilot announced that one of the Boeing 767's two engines had run out of fuel and stopped and that the other would also stop soon. He and a friend had planned to open the emergency doors if the plane had stopped to refuel, but when the jetliner hit the water he was thrown from his seat. Water poured into the plane and he had managed to get out "somehow. I don't know how."

Fuchs said there were three Ethiopian hijackers, who spent the flight in the cockpit and threatened to blow up the plane with a hand grenade. They spoke English, French, and

Amharic and identified themselves as members of the Ethiopian opposition who had just been released from prison.

He said nobody aboard had expected a crash landing, but instead a refueling stop, since the hijackers had apparently demanded to be flown to Australia. Fuchs said he had been in contact with the seven other Israelis on the plane until the crash, and had worked with them to calm the other passengers and devise an emergency plan during the expected refueling.

The phone call and later news that there was possibly another Israeli survivor left other families here swinging between hope and despair. The uncertainty was heightened by the lack of communications to the Comoros - islands few Israelis knew existed before yesterday, let alone could locate on a map.

The missing Israelis are Israel Aircraft Industries employees Shraga Ben-Nissan, Amram Beo-David, Yehuda Soroka, and Gad Levy; two businessmen, Yehzekel Raz and Elazar Levkovitz; and student Ya'acov Baron, who was traveling with Fuchs.

Earlier in the morning, Fuchs's father described what he had gone through waiting to hear about his son, who was due to return with Baron from a six-month post-army trek across

Africa. A friend at the Neot Hakikar tour company had made contact with residents of the Comoro Islands and tried to get information on Fuchs's condition. Given the wrong hospital number, the friend had contacted a private house by mistake, where one person was so touched by the story he went personally to the hospital to check on the fate of the missing Israeli.

Israel Aircraft Industries director Moshe Karet said the four IAI employees were on their way home from a business trip in Addis Ababa. He refused to elaborate on the nature of their work, but said the IAI was activating its own contacts in addition to the government's efforts to try to discover the fate of the missing men, and was prepared to call in help from nearby countries.

Many of the families of those on the missing list were reluctant to talk to the press and spent the day listening to the radio, watching television, and hoping.

"We prefer not to think what will happen, but concentrate on finding out information about our father," said Hed, the eldest son of Ben-Nissan. "We don't know anything yet."

Many of the families were basing their hopes on the fact that the list of survivors was incomplete, as those still in surgery had not been interviewed and the names of many survivors had been incorrectly written down.

## Researchers find polyunsaturated fats not as beneficial as believed

JUDY SIEGEL

RESEARCHERS in Rehovot and Jerusalem have identified the Israeli Paradox: Residents have a high prevalence of heart disease, obesity and diabetes, even though they eat a diet rich of polyunsaturated fatty acids, which was supposed to be beneficial.

The scientists' advice is to add mono-unsaturated olive and canola oil to the diet, eat relaxedly and avoid ready-made and fast food as much as possible.

The conclusions are presented in the latest issue of the *Israel Journal of Medical Sciences*. The article was written Daniel Yam of the Weizmann Institute's department of membrane research and biophysics; Abraham Eliraz of Kaplan Hospital's pulmonary service; and Elliot Berry of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

The team note that linoleic acid (LA) consumption in Israel is about eight percent higher than in the US. They tested adipose tissue (under the skin) and found very high levels of LA in a sample of Israelis.

This, Berry says, is due to the heavy consumption of polyunsaturated oils and margarine. Mono-unsaturated olive oil, which has a low level of LA, is commonly consumed in the Arab sector, but not by most Jews.

In most Western countries, consumption of animal fat is dangerously high - almost double that of vegetable fat - while the ratio is reversed in Israel. Thus, Israelis could be expected to enjoy the benefits of the "Mediterranean diet," Berry says, but they do not, especially Israeli women.

Recent studies have suggested that a large amount of polyunsaturated fat in the diet can be deleterious because it leads to oxidation in the cells, which is harmful because of the role in producing oxygen free radicals implicated in atherosclerosis.



Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma inspects an honor guard yesterday at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem upon his arrival for a three-day official visit. He was welcomed to the capital by President Ezer Weizman (at right rear). Kuchma, who is accompanied by a large contingent of businessmen, is expected to sign agreements of cooperation with the government.

## Police fly to Comoro Islands to help identify crash victims

BILL HUTMAN

JUST hours after word reached Jerusalem of the downed Ethiopian airliner in the Indian Ocean on Saturday, officers at National Police Headquarters began preparations for the trying job of identifying the Israelis that may have been killed in the crash.

Two officers, Supt. Eli Dayan, a fingerprint expert, and Insp. Tsippi Kahana, a forensic anthropologist, flew to the Comoro Islands, along with the Foreign Ministry task force, at about 1 a.m. yesterday.

"Our officers will remain there as long as it takes," said Dr. Yossi Almog, head of the Division of Identification and Forensic Science.

"Sadly, we have a lot of experience in this field from all the terror attacks in Israel," Almog said.

Seven Israelis were reportedly missing from the crash. DIFS officers, known as international experts in the field, also have previous experience with plane crashes, Almog said.

"Our officers went to Nepal five years ago and Amsterdam three years ago [when plane crashes occurred that included Israeli victims]," Almog said.

Coordinating its work with the Foreign Ministry, DIFS officers began gathering information on Saturday evening about the missing Israelis, mostly with the help of their families.

"It is not an easy job," Almog said.

# Petition accuses Rubinstein of providing funds for left-wing groups while Education Minister

EVELYN GORDON

THE Education Ministry under former minister Amnon Rubinstein (Meretz) gave out funds to left-wing groups and cut funding to those with supposed ties to the political right, a petition to the High Court of Justice alleged yesterday.

The petition, filed by a group called Bamot, claims that Bamot was denied funding by the ministry last year because of its alleged affiliation with the Likud. According to the petition, Rubinstein had the institution transferred to the ministry's department for Jewish studies. It could not get funding there, as Bamot does not deal in Jewish education.

Bamot deals with adult education in science, technology and the social sciences. Rubinstein said Bamot's accusations

were "lies" and that all decisions on allocating funds had been taken out by him but by members of the ministry's staff.

In a previous petition that is still pending, Bamot charged the money taken away from it was given to an organization called "Oded and Iti," one of whose board members is Meretz MK Dedi Zucker.

The new petition also charged that the wife of Rubinstein's personal advisor, Ofer Brandes, was brought in as a ministry employee - which would violate civil service regulations - and put in charge of allocations to institutions. Yochi Brandes then set up a private company that helped institutions get funding from the ministry, the petition charged, and her clients all obtained substantial funding increases.

put on the board as well. Another organization, the Center for Technological Education, got an extra NIS 20m. after MK Haggai Merom (Labor) was appointed its chairman at Rubinstein's request, the petition alleged.

Rubinstein rejected the accusations. "This is utter nonsense," he said. "I did not take any away money from Bamot. In the past, Bamot got money thanks to political protection and special allocations from the pedagogical division, rather than according to the criteria set by law. I eliminated all the special allocations, including those to the Histadrut and I left all [allocations] to the decision of the professional staff."

This resulted in Bamot's allocation

being cut by about NIS 1m., he said. "[Bamot chairman Avraham Fried] Frizzi and senior Likud officials began a campaign of vengeance against me," he said. "However, I did not allocate any money to any organization."

Rubinstein said all the allocations cited in the petition had been decided by the ministry's professional staff. His appointment as chairman of the College of Administration had been approved by Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair, he added, and he had "no connection whatsoever" with Merom's appointment as chairman of the Center for Technological Education.

"All these accusations are complete lies," he said. "They are also old hat."

## IMA: Mercy-killing reports may push doctors into unnecessary operations

JUDY SIEGEL

PUBLICITY about alleged mercy-killing might induce doctors to "perform unnecessary and artificial measures to extend the life of dying patients," even in those cases when everyone, including the religious community, agrees that such measures should not be taken, the Israel Medical Association told Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani yesterday.

IMA chairman Dr. Yoram Blachar referred to newspaper reports last week in which a "senior police source" claimed that, on the advice of managers, doctors at Safed's Sieff Hospital, "made believe" they

were trying to save terminal patients when in fact they had no intention of doing so.

The IMA's position, Blachar said, is that in cases where there is a suspicion or when a complaint is made about terminally ill patients, the matter should first be examined by the Health Ministry, "which has the tools to check whether criminal aspects are involved and if the matter should be brought to the attention of the police." Blachar said there is a social

consensus about some cases in which lives should not be extended artificially, but certainly there is no widespread approval of killing patients.

"These matters are sensitive and most remain in the hands of doctors, patients and their relatives, and for this there are ethics committees in all the hospitals," he said.

Last week's publicity about "an event that could very well not have criminal implications" may endanger the relationship between the physician and the terminally ill patient and cause damage to medicine in general, he said.

## Scientists develop new method to detect rare metals

JUDY SIEGEL

A new cost-effective way to identify traces of rare metals in a type of rock known as apatite has been developed by researchers from the Hebrew University, the Open University and the University of Lyon.

The new method involves the use of "laser-excited, time-resolved luminescence" and will be discussed at the Israeli-French Workshop on Apatites and Lasers, which opens today at the International

Convention Center. Sponsored by the Science Ministry and the universities, it will be co-chaired by Prof. Renata Reisfeld of HU and Prof. Ya'akov Nahson of the Israel Geological Institute.

Some 40 French and 100 Israeli researchers will attend the workshop.

Apatites are sediments comprised of phosphates, calcium and

rare metals such as uranium. The Israeli-French team used lasers that, beamed at apatites, produce various colors. Each color can be identified with a specific metal.

Meanwhile, Ukrainian President Leonid Kozma arrived here yesterday for a three-day state visit. His science minister, Prof. Vladimir Petrovich Smirnovskoy, and Science Minister Ze'ev Binjamin Begin, last night agreed on plans for scientific cooperation between the two countries.

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# Clinton, Chinese president to exchange visits

# Yugoslavia court annuls Belgrade election results

TERENCE HUNT  
MANILA, Philippines

PRESIDENT Bill Clinton and Chinese President Jiang Zemin agreed yesterday to exchange state visits within the next two years.

Clinton raised human rights concerns, but did not press Jiang about specific cases.

According to spokesman Mike McCurry, Clinton told Jiang: "It's important that we work to remove irritants in our relationship, but we need to be as honest and candid in dealing with our differences as we can with respect to human rights."

In a reversal of policy, Clinton did not set any conditions for the state visits, such as progress on disputes over human rights, trade or weapons sales. The decision brought immediate criticism from human rights groups.

"In the rush to engagement, concern about human rights is being left behind," said Human Rights Watch-Asia official Mike Jendrzyczyk. "It's a huge disappointment and a major setback for human rights in China but it wasn't unexpected."

Winston Lord, US assistant secretary of state for Asia, said meeting showed that the US-China relationship clearly "has stabilized and gained momentum from where we were last spring." Yet, he said, problems remain and there is no sense of "euphoria, complacency or naivete" among American officials.

The two leaders met at the Philippine Central Bank prior to the opening of an 18-nation Asia-



Chinese President Jiang Zemin gestures as he meets with US President Bill Clinton yesterday before their bilateral talks. (Reuters)

Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit.

In addition to the presidential visits, Clinton and Jiang agreed that Vice President Al Gore will travel to Beijing in the first half of next year.

The last presidential visit on either side was President George Bush's trip to Beijing in February 1989, four months before China's crackdown on democracy demonstrators at Tiananmen Square.

Clinton said the meeting with

the Chinese president "went very well. It was a good meeting and I think that the next steps are appropriate." He said he was "very much" looking forward to visiting China.

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Shen Guofang described the talks as "friendly, positive and constructive" - the most glowing terms used by Beijing in at least 18 months to describe contacts with Washington.

Clinton also held separate talks yesterday with Philippine President Fidel V. Ramos, Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and South Korean President Kim Young Sam.

After the Clinton-Kim talk, a joint statement reaffirmed pursuit of four-party talks on the future of the Korean peninsula, to include the US and China as well as the

two Koreas. Lord said China has given strong indications it would participate, but there has been no commitment from North Korea.

Clinton, at a photo session, was asked whether his meeting with Hashimoto had produced any expectation of reducing the trade imbalance.

"We've made a lot of progress in the last four years and we spent a lot of time on trade in the meeting," he said, adding Hashimoto reaffirmed his willingness to resolve "any remaining disputes between us."

A Japanese official, describing the talks on condition of anonymity, said the two leaders agreed to work for a quick solution on realigning and scaling back US troops in Okinawa, including relocation of a heliport at Futenma Air Base, which they have agreed to close. (AP)

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP) - Acting on complaints from President Slobodan Milosevic's ruling Socialists, a court yesterday annulled the apparent opposition victory in elections for the Belgrade city council.

Opposition leaders reacted to the overnight ruling by calling for mass protests throughout the country. In the Serbian capital and other towns, tens of thousands have already been rallying for six days to protest alleged vote-rigging by Milosevic's team.

The local elections in several Serbian districts already have been annulled, canceling victories in dozens of cities by the four-party opposition coalition known as Zajedno, or Together.

In a November 17 vote, the opposition appeared to have won 67 seats in Belgrade's 110-seat city council.

But when opposition leaders started celebrating what appeared to be the first non-Communist mayor in Belgrade since World War II, the leftist coalition claimed irregularities and lodged hundreds of complaints to state election commissions

and courts - both controlled by Milosevic's regime. They ordered a third round of voting, said Milica Nedeljkovic, an opposition representative in the commission.

"The regime is spitting in our face. We have to come out in the streets, in all towns, in Belgrade in particular," opposition leader Vuk Draskovic said. He went on local radio to appeal to citizens to gather once again in downtown Belgrade.

"Let's not sit in our homes and just grumble. We need to stick our heads and tell them 'no.' Let them see how numerous we are," Draskovic said.

Another opposition leader, Zoran Djindjic, head of the Democratic Party, said: "Citizens have become aware that the regime in Serbia cannot be changed legally, but by uprising, strike and violence." Until now, Djindjic has advocated only peaceful means of resistance.

"The issue is no longer the number of seats in the institutions. The question is if it's at all possible to change anything in this country through elections," Djindjic said.

## High turnout in Belarus vote

MINSK (Reuters) - Belarus President Alexander Lukashenko was confident of victory as a controversial referendum on extending his powers went ahead yesterday.

With voting racing ahead in the former Soviet republic, he dropped his usual anti-Western rhetoric and appeared in a conciliatory mood as he cast his ballot.

"I really respect the West and it really loves me - as much as it is able to," he said after voting to extend his term beyond 2000 and tighten his grip on parliament.

Lukashenko's policies have drawn widespread criticism from Western human rights organizations, and international lending bodies have withdrawn funding pending faster reforms.

Preliminary results should be available at some point today, officials say.

Heavy polling is expected to favour Lukashenko, who enjoys especially strong support in country areas of the largely rural republic

of 10 million bordering Russia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine.

The political crisis deepened on Saturday when Lukashenko and parliament both reneged on a deal brokered by neighboring Russia aimed at resolving their dispute over the referendum.

Parliamentary speaker Semyon Shartsevsky, the main opposition figure in Belarus, has compared Lukashenko to Germany's Adolf Hitler, Italy's Benito Mussolini and Spain's Francisco Franco.

Late on Saturday, Russian ORT television broadcast a soundtrack of Lukashenko's voice over pictures of Auschwitz concentration camp saying Hitler brought order and stability to pre-war Germany.

But he told reporters yesterday: "It was a falsification, an edited track. It wasn't made by journalists. You know my policies, you know my approach, and my judgments about fascism in general. I never said this. Never."

## China has 145 million illiterates

BEIJING (Reuters) - China had 145 million illiterates in 1995, or 12 percent of its population, which is expected to become a gerontocratic society before the 21st century, the official Xinhua news agency said yesterday.

A nationwide anti-illiteracy campaign reduced the number of illiterate or semi-illiterate people who are aged 15 or above by 36.18m, to 145m, by the end 1995, compared with 1990, Xinhua said.

While more people are learning to read and write, the society is becoming gerontocratic.

The average age of China's population has risen to over 33, compared with 28 in 1990, Xinhua said, quoting the State Statistical Bureau.

China, the world's most populous nation with 1.2 billion people, introduced a strict birth control policy in the early 1980s, restricting urban couples to one child. The annual growth rate of births in China averaged only 11.6 per thousand between 1991 and 1995, compared with 15.54 per thousand between 1986 and 1990, the agency said.

"Experts said China will be listed as one of the world's aging societies before the 21st century," Xinhua said.

The segment of its society aged between 60 and 65 would account for 6.68% of total population, compared with 5.56% in 1990, the agency said. It gave no further details.

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## Bomb kills five, injures 15 in Algeria

PARIS (Reuters) - A car bomb killed five people and wounded 15 yesterday in the Algerian garrison town of Blida near Algiers, Algerian security forces said.

The blast, four days before Algerians vote on changing the constitution, jolted Blida at about 9:20 a.m., according to a statement from the security forces carried by the official Algerian news agency APS.

Residents, speaking by telephone from Blida, said the bomb went off outside a hotel where police officers usually reside.

"The five people killed were three men, a woman and a girl, all killed as they were passing by," one resident said.

## Rwandan refugees confirm rebels took away men; aid workers warn of massacres in forest

MOUNT VIRUNGA, Zaire (AP) - Refugees emerging from hiding in the forests of eastern Zaire said yesterday that rebel fighters took away the husbands, fathers and sons among them and they haven't seen the men since.

The accounts heightened aid workers' fears that rebels are systematically slaughtering the fighting-age men among the Rwandan Hutu refugees in Zaire. For every two adult women who emerge from the forests, only one man comes out, aid agency statistics show.

"From what the refugees are telling us, there is a huge disaster going on up there," said one aid worker, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "The rebels are killing hundreds of men in the forest."

Refugee Madeline Irere came out of the dense forest in the shadow of eastern Zaire's Virunga volcano yesterday with her three children but without her husband, missing for five weeks now.

"I don't know where my husband is," she said. "He was taken away in the forest."

"So many young men are being taken away, I don't know why," said Aloys Sengimana, at 35 one of the comparatively few young men to make it out. "Only the grandfathers are allowed to come, and a few others like me."

Since more than a half-million Rwandan Hutu refugees

returned home over the last week, Sengimana said, the rebels suspect that any refugee remaining in Zaire is a member of the Rwandan militia.

In fact, Sengimana said, thousands of innocent, unarmed refugees like him in the forest simply have not yet been able to return home.

As hundreds of the refugees work their way down onto the volcanic plains that stretch south to Lake Kivu on Zaire's border with Rwanda, the refugees tell the same stories of being attacked by rebels and having seen thousands of other refugees along the path in desperate need of food.

"There is so much trouble in the forest because the rebels have come," Sengimana said. "There are so many dead bodies in the forest some from the rebels, others are dead because they were hungry."

Earlier yesterday, the first group of Rwandan refugees to arrive from camps south of Lake Kivu reached their homeland after walking more than a 160 km north around the Zaire side of the lake.

Limping on swollen feet, they entered the border town of Gisenyi and said many others were behind them, ill and hungry. Others had died at the side of the road, they said.

"These are the healthy ones," said World Food Program spokesman Trevor Rowe, who was at the border crossing.

"Who knows in what condition stragglers are going to be?"

Nigonza Nionsaba set out a month ago from Uvira, more than 200 kilometers to the south, and said she saw many dead bodies on the road between Uvira and Bukavu, a distance of 115 kilometers.

"In one kilometer, I saw seven to 10 bodies," she said. "Many who died fell on the sides of the road."

Fighting between Zairian rebels and Zairian troops allied with Rwandan Hutu militia that broke out in mid-October set off the first flight of refugees from the 13 camps in the Uvira area.

The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees says a concentration of about 150,000 refugees from the area south of Lake Kivu has camped at Numbi, 60 kilometers southwest of Goma.

The US military, which has flown reconnaissance flights over rebel-held eastern Zaire, said there were an estimated 175,000 people on the move northward in this area.

Rebels who claim control of that lakeside region of eastern Zaire say that most of the Rwandan refugees who fled to Zaire in 1994 after the Hutu government-led massacre of minority Tutsis had returned home in the last week.

## Gunmen rampage through S. African settlement, kill nine

QUMBU, South Africa (AP) - Gunmen rampaged through a rural settlement Saturday night, killing nine people and injuring at least seven. Most of the victims were asleep in their beds when about 40 men armed with automatic rifles, shotguns and clubs attacked four huts at the Ntsikwe settlement in Qumbu in the former black homeland of the Transkei. The attackers set fire to the settlement, destroying at least 30 homes, police said.

Among the dead were two six-

year old boys, one of whom was shot in the head, back and left leg, and the other in the head, while sleeping in their parents' huts. The other victims included both men and women up to the age of 70, most of whom were shot in the head and chest.

Police spokesman Colin Arwell said the killings appeared to be in revenge for an attack on the Sijikini settlement Friday night in which five homesteads were set on fire. They did not say what prompted the first attack.

## Channel tunnel repairs will take three months

LONDON (Reuters) - Repairs on the Channel Tunnel, after a truck transporter train fire, will take at least three months, operators Eurotunnel said yesterday. The heat from last week's fire was so intense that some concrete segments of the tunnel may have to be removed and new ones installed.

The tunnel reopened for limited business Thursday.

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# Romance & adventures for Hanukka

HELEN KAYE

**T**HIS Hanukka there are more shows to see than there are vacation days to see them in. There are four brand-new and original musicals, one variety show, two revivals, and ongoing popular shows to enjoy, like the long-running *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat*. In addition, local museums everywhere have all kinds of daytime activities and our National Parks Service offers Hanukka fun for the whole family.

*Hugo's Magic Kingdom* is an event as much as a musical. Hugo is a troll, and the hero of an interactive TV game that inspires 40,000 children a month to call in and get on the program. Author Ohad Ashkenazi wrote the show which he also directs. It's built on the TV format in which children communicate with the show by pressing phone digits. Here a group of children fall "into" the TV, in this case a fantastic, ribbon-filled set designed by Sergei Barazin, for romance and adventure with Hugn (Amir Shalom), as they outwit the wicked witch Griselda (Vicky Bahir).

The real presenters of the show on the Children's Channel, Efrat Reiten and Amos Shuv, play themselves and the songwriters include Aloo Olarchik, Ariel Zilber and Guy Meroz. The 90-minute musical is part of an entire happening at Tel Aviv's Beit Hahayal which has been transformed into a Hugo theme park, with a maze, a shooting gallery and computers of course. It's from December 4 to 13.

Next comes Menahem Golan's musical version of *Alice in Wonderland*, with Hani Nahmias (who grows to three meters tall), in the title role, surrounded by the likes of Tzahi Noy as the White Rabbit and Olivier Appelbaum as the Mad Hatter. Tzahi Tsarfati is the director and the show starts on December 5 at the Tel Aviv Cinerama.

Hanoch Rosemne and Ephraim Sidon's version of Kipling's *The*

*Jungle Book* has a battery of stars to play the animals and a bright new youngster as Mowgli. Young Tom Avni from Eilat plays the little boy whose mentors and friends are Baloo the bear (Tuvia Tsafir) and Bagheera the panther (Sassi Kesbet). The show opens at the Ness Ziona municipal auditorium December 2, and plays December 6-14 at the Noga Theater in Jaffa.

As usual, a whole constellation of teenybopper stars revolve through Haifa's annual Hanukka galaxy, *Festival*. This one is the 16th. Michal Yanai, sweetheart of the Children's Channel, is one special guest star, the irrepressible Tzippi Shavit is another, and the performers include other favorites such as Dana Dvorin, Gil Sassover and Itai Segev. As usual, Haifa children will be among the judges that choose the best performers, but this year there will be daily prizewinners chosen by the audience to heighten the competition.

*Festival*, directed by the talented Daniela Michaeli, opens at the Haifa Sports Hall on December 5, and will play Tel Aviv and Jerusalem among others. And last but not least among the original shows, tenor Dudu Fisher plays the hideous but pure-hearted Quasimodo in Joel Zilberg's adaptation of *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*.

Kobi Oshrat wrote the music and Avi Koren wrote the songs. And because it all takes place in the Middle Ages, there are jugglers, acrobats and magicians on stage as well. Sharon Elimelech plays the beautiful gypsy, Esmeralda, and Gil Alon is the villain of the piece. The show opens at the Karmiel Auditorium on December 2 and will play at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv December 8-13.

Last year, the Israel Ballet gave us *The Nutcracker*. This year IB artistic director Berta Yampolsky is reviving her own version of Tchaikovsky's romantic *The Sleeping Beauty* with a cast of 40. It opens at the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center on



'Alice in Wonderland' features an all-star cast including Hani Nahmias in the title role and Tzahi Noy as the White Rabbit. (Yossi Tzavik)

December 5 and plays in Jerusalem and Haifa.

All of the museums have children's activities over Hanukka, like plays and handicrafts at the Eretz Yisrael Museum in Tel Aviv (02-6415244), or a day camp, "Color, Light and Oil" for six- to 11-year-olds at the Bible Lands Museum in Jerusalem (02-5611066).

And lastly, the Beit Zvi Drama

School in Ramat Gan is reviving *Tommy Tom* by Orand Harris. Like the rest of the musicals, it has nothing to do with Hanukka, but tells the story of Tommy (Tomer Russo) whose gentle ways (and captivating songs) reform a wicked queen (Ronit Lerner) and her nasty court. It's set in what director Rafi Niv calls the Middle Ages a la Disney - i.e. lots of

color. *Tommy Tom* starts on the mainstage on December 3, and at NIS 30 is about the only show that won't make a big hole in the parental pocket. Prices for the shows mentioned above start at NIS 70 and soar to NIS 140. Which means that those unlucky folk who don't get reductions through their workplace or other organizations are out in the cold. Not fair.

## NEWS OF THE MUSE

### Zohar to promote Judaism on TV

Uri Zohar, the former enfant terrible of the entertainment industry, who over a decade ago gave up a wildly secular lifestyle for one of Torah observance, has made a four-part television series related to Judaism, holy days and Jewish values.

Currently in negotiation with Channel 2 franchisees, Zohar and producer Shuki Ben Porat - who has also become a believer - will in all likelihood sign a contract with Keshet. Zohar, who made the Shas election-campaign broadcasts in which he himself was featured, has generally steered clear of television since becoming a rabbi - though he has occasionally appeared on talk shows. The man who once used to have the drawing of a prostrate nude woman as the backdrop for one of his quiz shows is now insisting that there should be nothing conflicting with religious Jewish morals in the commercials screened during his series.

Greer Fay Cashman

### Saturday night's all right for Inbal

The Ethnic Arts Center, Inbal, has added Saturday nights to its performance roster, and has decided to divide the year into mini-seasons. The winter mini-season (December 1 to February 8) will feature music on Saturdays from flamenco guitar to belly-dancing. Sundays will be devoted to poetry, with readings from poems by Syrian, Egyptian and even Albanian poets, with local stars such as Hana Anziah-Haslari doing the reading.

Tuesdays are Inbal nights, when the company that Sara Levi-Tanai founded in 1949 presents reconstructions of her most celebrated dances, including the glorious *Song of Songs*. Thursdays are dedicated to the tapestry of Jewish ethnic songs from Kurdish to Yiddish.

Two major Inbal premieres are scheduled for March: A dance theater piece, *A Voice Calls Me*, by choreographer Ilana Cohen and musician Shlomo Bar, and three works by choreographer Zeeva Cohen. The center, which rose last May on the ashes of the old Inbal Dance Theater, is dedicated to the promotion and production of multidisciplinary and multicultural arts events.

Helen Kaye

### The Beatles outsell ... The Beatles

The Beatles have outsold every pop group in the world this year and sales of more than 20 million albums make them the most successful band since... The Beatles. Three *Anthology* volumes of out-takes and live recordings shot to No. 1 in the US charts.

"The Beatles, in the last 12 months, have sold more albums than they ever did in any one year in the Sixties," said *Anthology* publicist Geoff Baker.

The band's record label, Apple, says four out of every 10 Beatle albums sold this year have been bought by teenagers who were not even born when the group broke up. The release of the *Anthology* albums has also boosted sales of the Beatles back catalog. Gross record sales, TV rights and video sales will earn about \$490 million (\$780 million) this year, with the lion's share going to British record company EMI.

Reuter

### Sex-Files

America's *TV Guide* has nominated its list of the "Sixteen Sexiest People on Television" in a special "Who's Sexy" issue. Best known of the 16 to local audiences will probably be *The X-Files*' David Duchovny, who plays FBI agent Fox Mulder in the popular paranormal drama series. Duchovny, who initially became a sex symbol when he starred in several low-budget erotic films, and then went on to play cross-dressing FBI agent Dennis/Denise Bryson on *Twin Peaks*, has now emerged as the thinking woman's sex symbol.

Born in New York to a Russian-Jewish father and a Scottish mother, the Princeton graduate, who also has an MA in English literature from Yale, now has endless sites devoted to him by his legions of fans on the Internet, with names like the David Duchovny Estrogen Brigade.

Tom Gross

## New low for movie violence

THE SUBSTITUTE

Directed by Robert Mandel. Written by Roy Frankes, Rocco Simonelli and Alan Omsky. Hebrew title: *Moreh Mahbi*, 114 minutes. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Children under 17 not admitted without an adult (theaters do not check for ID, but parents should stand warned).

With Tom Berenger, Diane Venora, Eric Henderson, Glenn Plummer and Marc Anthony

**A**LL but the most ecumenical of moviegoers are bound to have their hind spots: Some loathe musical comedies, others detest war films. Personally, I admit to a certain bias against violent Hollywood action movies. The detonation of a human body, no matter how make-believe, its being hacked to bits or riddled with automatic gunfire almost always forces professional disinterest up against my own initial revulsion at the sight of the mindless bloodshed.

When viewed in this light, *The Substitute* is a lesson along the familiar lines of: be careful what you wish for, because you might just get it.

Here, the usual empty-headedness of the savage action formula is supplanted by something a good deal more ominous - what appears at first glance to be a serious social message. Not only does *The Substitute* nonchalantly dispose of more than a dozen human lives in graphic detail, it does so in the ludicrous name of improving public education.

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

The movie is, in other words, nothing more than one long, sick joke.

According to the outline, which fuses elements of an escapist shot-'em-up with gritty realism, Tom Berenger is Shale, a mercenary soldier whose tough girlfriend, Jane (Diane Venora), teaches at an inner-city Florida high school that looks very much like a prison, with its fleet of imposing metal detectors and its endless chicken wire fences. When Jane's leg is broken with a baseball bat by a vindictive member of an especially brutal gang, Shale decides to take matters into his own hands.

Like a true soldier of fortune, he logs onto the school's computer, creates an impeccable educational record for first period the next day, sporting a teacherly tie and the nom de guerre Mr. Smith, the new substitute teacher. A Vietnam vet with a mean scar down one cheek, he sees the classroom as just another battlefield and the so-called war on drugs as a literal military campaign. If he needs to maim and kill to prove his point, then that is what he'll do.

The story moves along cleanly, without undue complication or drag.

Berenger and Venora are both talented actors, and their seeming sensitivity tricks us for a while into thinking that the movie will offer more than the standard gore

and senselessness. And the gratuitous sentimentality that's par for the course in so many movies of educational uplift (most recently *Dangerous Minds* and *Mr. Holland's Opus*) is thankfully absent.

In its place, however, comes a distressing brand of cynicism. On the one hand, director Robert Mandel and his team of screenwriters go out of their way to paint a sad, accurate portrait of a school, devastated by drugs, guns and gangs; on the other, the "answers" they propose to this grave state of affairs are so bellicose and vulgar, they seem almost worse than the problems to be solved.

Do the filmmakers sincerely believe that karate-chopping, gun-slugging and defenestration are viable teaching methods? Presumably the movie is simply meant to be "fun," and Mr. Smith's Ramboesque use of corporal punishment nothing more than cathartic. (The fact that the school's principal turns out to be a drug-smuggling hypocrite is no doubt intended to add an edge of vengeful excitement for any 11-year-olds in the audience who've spent time in detention.)

There is something decadent and warped, though, about using the very real crisis in American education as a backdrop for such bloody games. In the end, the makers of *The Substitute* may not intend the strict disciplinary message to which the script pays lip service, but the picture does indeed launch a few sobering lessons - about just how low Hollywood screenwriters will stoop to "entertain."

## Critics hail 'the new Perlman'

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

**I**T is 20 minutes before Gil Shaham has to walk on the stage of the Mann Auditorium and play the Dvorak Violin Concerto with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

In his dressing room the 25-year-old Israeli violinist, who lives in New York, is rather calm, considering the circumstances.

Standing in his concert attire, he goes through his part on the violin and speaks at the same time. As his tails were stuck at the dry cleaners in New York, he relates, and the so-called overnight service between the Big Apple and Tel Aviv took longer than a few nights, he had to perform with pants borrowed from one IPO member, and a jacket from another.

Luckily his 1699 Stradivarius is with him, and the sounds that pour out of the instrument, even at this pre-concert warm-up, are simply glorious.

Then Shaham laments that the piece he is about to play will always remain in the shadow of the Dvorak Cello Concerto. When I ask whether the Cello Concerto was ever arranged for the violin, Shaham says it is an interesting notion and starts playing the cello part on his violin - a true moment of musical ingenuity and simplicity that captures the essence of this great musician and warmhearted human being.

A couple of years ago, after

recording Vivaldi's *The Four Seasons* with the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra on disc, and also as a series of video clips, "we sat together not knowing what to do with the video. And I said, half jokingly I think, let's call the weather channel." And they bought the idea and the clips were aired regularly in the US.

"We reached a lot of people with it, we got boxes of letters from third graders and people who never knew what classical music is all about."

Those who purchase the *Four Seasons* disc get, as a bonus, a CD-ROM with abundant information about the work, as well as captions from Shaham's youth photo album, and even a conversation with the violinist himself live on your computer screen. And he has recently recorded a disc of opera transcriptions for the violin which he says "is really wild. It's like the *Naked Gun* of opera."

Shaham was hailed last week as the new Itzhak Perlman by local music critics. "It is very flattering. Perlman has always been, and still is, one of my heroes. I read what is written about me, but I take it all in proportion."

He's also unassuming when it comes to reviews: "Many people say they are not interested in what is written about them, but I can't believe that. I'm very much affected by it, and I can point very clearly to things I



Gil Shaham - a legend in the making

learned from reviews." He was recently featured on a full-page article in *Newsweek*.

which "was very flattering. I was kind of shocked of the impact it had."

Shaham is very close to his mother and twin siblings. He has just finished recording a recital disc, with his pianist sister Orly, soon to be released on the prestigious Deutsche Grammophon label, with which he has recorded most of his albums.

Eighteen months ago Shaham's father died, as a result of which, "I, as a person, have changed a lot. Suddenly I grew up. It's like for 24 years I was a young boy and then in one year I had to grow up. I think my playing changed a lot. I can't explain it in words but I have more perspective on life now."

Gil Shaham plays with the IPO tonight and tomorrow in Haifa, Wednesday and Saturday in Tel Aviv and Thursday in Ein Gev.

## Music festival crosses borders

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

**O**N Thursday, January 9 at 9 p.m., Russian maestro Valery Gergiev will raise his baton to the orchestra and chorus of his Kirov opera house, and lead a performance of some Russian chestnuts, and two premieres commissioned especially for the event - one by Israeli composer Oded Zehavi and the other by Tajik composer Shirhoni Shaliev.

This event will take place in Akaba, as the opening concert of the Red Sea International Music Festival which for the first time will turn into an event crossing borders.

On the following night, Gergiev and his Kirov forces will play Verdi's *Requiem* in Eilat. The fes-

tival then continues in Eilat on January 11 and 12, again under the baton of Gergiev.

Gergiev will continue to be the artistic director of this international festival at least until the year 2001, coming to Eilat each winter with his Kirov forces.

This year's event will no doubt attract major international interest, but the only pity is that at the very same time in which Gergiev will open his exciting festival, another major musical event will take place in Jerusalem, where Lorin Maazel will conduct his Munich orchestra in the world premiere of a new opus by Polish composer Krzysztof Penderecki, especially commissioned for the Jerusalem 3000 celebrations.



Valery Gergiev conducts in Eilat and Akaba. (Artist)

## Decent exposure

HELEN KAYE

**T**HE eighth Curtain Up (*Haramat Masach*) and the second International Exposure (*Hasifa Benleumit*) have been rolled into a single event this year, at which the Suzanne Dellal Dance Center will host 17 works by local choreographers. 11 of them premieres.

International Exposure means that Suzanne Dellal has invited some 250 dance decision makers from around the world, from festival managers to the heads of dance companies, "and obviously we hope that invitations will result," says SD head Yair Vardi. The budget is NIS 445,000, some 60 percent of which comes

from the Arts and Culture Administration, with small grants from the Rabinowitz Foundation and from the Absorption and Foreign ministries.

The premieres include pieces by Noa Dar, Anat Danieli, Ido Tadmor, Inbal Pinto and Barak Marshall, as well as Noa Werthel and Adi Sha'al of Vertigo, and the husband-and-wife team of Nir Ben-Gal and List Dror.

Sally Anne Friedland's whimsical *Collections* and a retrospective by dance aristocrat Rina Schenfeld are among the other presentations to be held at all three of Suzanne Dellal's halls between December 10 and 21.



**HEFETZ**  
November 26 and December 10, 1996 at 8:30 p.m.  
A new play by Israeli's leading playwright, Hanoch Levin. Hefetz, a relative and tenant in Tegaloch and Chanan's apartment, threatens to commit suicide when he is excluded from his relatives' wedding plans. Will he jump...?

**COMEDY OF ERRORS**  
December 3 and 24, 1996 at 8:30 p.m.  
The smash-hit production of Shakespeare's classic comedy set amidst a modern day war-torn Middle Eastern city, with dazzling stage effects that include drums, gunshots, torchlights and even belly-dancing.

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## Take on the extremists

LIKE a devastating earthquake, the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin has been followed by aftershocks. Since that impossible event, other impossible events have followed. First came the sight of ministers with bodyguards. Then came death threats against the president of the Supreme Court. Then came death threats against Conservative rabbis for defending non-Orthodox conversions. Then there were death threats against television entertainer Yair Lapid for refusing to remove sketches satirizing the weekly Torah portion from his show. We naturally cringe in horror when we hear of such death threats — and we wonder what is becoming of our society. It is late, but not too late, to prevent the unthinkable from becoming acceptable. The first, and perhaps most difficult, step is not to lose the ability to be shocked. It is natural that shocking things that repeat themselves are soon no longer shocking. But the danger is that, when a society succumbs to this numbing tendency, it becomes much more difficult to keep once-isolated incidents from becoming commonplace. While no member of the Knesset would publicly support the use of threats of violence, Israel's political leadership has so far failed to speak out forcefully enough against this unfortunately growing phenomenon. It goes without saying that the religious parties should be at the forefront of this effort. Religiously observant Israelis must find the spread of threats of violence against the less observant, or the differently observant, to be particularly disturbing, since the perpetrators are assumed to be people who call themselves "religious." For truly observant Jews, the specter of society unraveling must be compounded by the stain on Judaism itself. The religious parties seek to represent many observant Israelis who are most appalled at the desecration of Judaism by Jewish extremists. By leading the fight against so-called religious people who threaten society with violence, the religious parties would be taking the most effective step possible both to represent their constituency and thereby to prevent the stigmatizing of the entire religious public. Of course, the very notion of a religious political party might be considered a contradiction in terms. The religious parties, by wielding coalition political power in excess of their numbers, have aroused the animosity of many secular Israelis. Given that most Israelis view politics as a dirty business, rather than uplifting politics, the religious parties have, in the secular mind, sullied religion. But this sorry state of affairs could actually be turned into a golden opportunity for the religious parties to create a reservoir of goodwill among the secular public, while doing the country a great service. They could do this by spearheading a national educational effort on why Judaism upholds democratic values and demands the use of democratic methods.

Part of this struggle to expunge the association between Judaism and violence should be for the religious parties to support the transfer of Baruch Goldstein's grave to a regular cemetery, rather than the grandiose memorial park where it currently rests. Anyone who cares about Judaism should not want the grotesque celebration of a mass-murderer's memory to continue for another moment. Because they stand at the meeting point of religion and politics, the religious parties should also be at the forefront of articulating what it means to live in a democratic Jewish state. In the past election, surprising numbers of secular Israelis voted for religious parties, particularly the National Religious Party. Many of these "crossover" votes were from people who were repelled by the anti-religious tone of the Meretz campaign. By taking on the violent fringe of the religious camp, the religious parties would be representing the views of the vast majority of both their religious and secular supporters. The religious campaign against violence should extend further, to the latest shocking revelation: the recent televised beating and humiliating of Palestinians by border policemen. All armed forces, even those of democracies, face the problem of low-ranking soldiers who pervert their legitimate security role into a mandate for wanton violence and intimidation. The authorities must respond swiftly and thoroughly to this dramatic failure of discipline. But beyond the question of appropriate behavior in uniform, there is the time-honored Israeli concept of purity of arms. This is the doctrine that dictates, among other things, that Israeli soldiers take risks to avoid civilian casualties. It is a concept that Israeli soldiers have given their lives to uphold. It is the opposite of the doctrine of the terrorist, who targets civilians, or who hides behind civilians while attacking soldiers. Purity of arms is also a Jewish concept, in that it is the application of Jewish ethics to military conduct. It is a concept that can be applied to the treatment of Palestinians even in the war against terrorism. The violence that horrified Israel and the world on that videotape must be stopped, not just because it is counterproductive, but because it is wrong. Members of Knesset from every party should articulate the revulsion that the vast majority of Israelis feel for such barbaric behavior. Here, too, the religious parties could add their own understanding of the Jewish conception of purity of arms and ethical military conduct. But ignoring the problem of extremist Jewish violence will not make it go away. Because the extremists do not represent the majority of observant Jews — who are at least as appalled by the violent subversion of democracy as other Israelis — reversing the violent trend unleashed by Rabin's murder is the responsibility of the entire political system. For the religious parties, however, it is also an opportunity to lead their constituency by taking on the extremists, in every form, in every way.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT**  
Sir, — I sadly read the response of Hadassah Medical Organization Director General Professor Shmuel Penchas to your recent feature article by Sam Orbaum (Letters, November 8). Mr. Orbaum clearly and lucidly stated many of the problems encountered by numerous patients of the Hadassah Medical Center and their families. There was absolutely no evidence of a "feeling of great hatred" in the article. Sadly, this statement by Professor Penchas seems to be his way of explaining away, rather than suitably addressing, the management deficiencies so ably noted by Mr. Orbaum. In addition, it was unnecessary for him to note in his letter that Hadassah medical care had saved Mr. Orbaum's life; Mr. Orbaum clearly stated the same in his article. Should this fact keep Mr. Orbaum from exposing the problems he encountered? I personally am proud and grateful that an institution of such world-renowned medical quality is located in our midst and would gladly "kiss the hands" of the Hadassah doctor whom I credit with saving my husband's life. However, that does not stop me from expressing my condemnation of the same doctor for his inexcusable behavior toward a patient who had dared to consult another physician. Jerusalem

**HOT PURSUIT**  
Sir, — The issue of hot pursuit that now delays the signing of the accord between Israel and the Palestinian Authority has little to do with the 400 Israeli citizens who live in the center of Hebron, as reported by Thomas L. Friedman in *The New York Times Supplement* to the *Post* of November 18. From my own tragic experience, the matter of hot pursuit concerns all potential murderers who are not currently being pursued by the IDF and who have been afforded havens of hospitality by the PA. My 16-year-old son David was murdered by Palestinian terrorists while he was coming home from school on May 13. The IDF made no pretense of pursuing the killers, who escaped into the territory of the PA. Despite the fact that Israeli and American intelligence have informed me as to the name and

**OBJECTIVITY**  
Sir, — I refer to Knut Felberg's letter of November 17, "Objectivity." If, as he says, he is part of the international community, he should come here with an open mind. Mr. Netanyahu is not an "extreme right-winger." He is trying to protect Israel as he sees our problems. He may not always be right, but he does try. Perhaps Mr. Felberg should relocate to Gaza permanently and criticize Mr. Arafat. I'd like to see how long he would last as "a member of the international community!" RUTH LERNER Jerusalem

**EDITORIAL BALANCE**  
Sir, — Your November 17 opinion page was an admirable example of editorial balance, with Education Minister Zevulun Hammer extolling his Administration for Values Education and journalist Larry DeFuser, in the next column, debunking it. What could be more balanced than that? Trouble is, the end result — at least for me — was a kind of vacuum. The bureaucrat and the critic agreed that Israeli youth have lost their values and that education is the answer. To address the problem, the minister proposes a committee and the journalist cynically demolishes it with a cheap shot. Don't you agree we readers are entitled to a little more "idea content" than that, on an editorial page? So I won't fall into the same trap. How's this? Our basic problem is selfishness. In the stores. On the roads. In our families. Everywhere, really. If education is the key to the solution, let us start at the beginning — with a theme. How about putting much more emphasis on the fact that the quotation, "If I am not for myself, who will be for me?" has a second half that asks, "But if I am only for myself, who am I?" I think some good teachers could go a long way with that. In the meantime, let us run some nice TV ads on this theme, to follow up on the current *Patience* series. We grown-ups need to be reminded of this as well, don't you think? Jerusalem

## OPINION

# Let's act now

EFFRAIM ZUROFF

THE seemingly endless columns of hapless refugees on the road again bring back dismal memories of recent African disasters. These are reinforced by photographs of corpses lying by the wayside and vicious fighting for sparse food supplies. It appears as though the Rwandan tragedy of 1994 in which well over half a million innocent civilians (mostly Tutsis, but moderate Hutus as well) were

### Israel should immediately direct its assistance to Rwanda on a bilateral basis

brutally murdered and some two million (Hutu) Rwandans fled from their homes is being repeated as the international community once again stands by, unable to intervene, to some degree reluctant to assist. Tear-wrenching as these scenes might be, the mass-tragedy scenario is on at least one level an optical illusion. If anything, recent events in Zaire are the best news imaginable. And while there no doubt exists large-scale humanitarian and relief problems that have to be dealt with promptly, it is important to keep in mind that one of the major crises in the Great Lakes region of Africa has been solved and a major time bomb defused. There were several byproducts of the terrible genocide that took place in Rwanda in 1994. The most obvious, besides the wanton murder of hundreds of thousands, was the creation of massive refugee cities in eastern

Zaire populated by over one million Hutu refugees who ran away because they had been brainwashed into thinking that if the Rwandan Patriotic Front came to power they would take revenge and murder all the Hutus. What was less well-known was that these camps were controlled by the same Hutu extremists who had carried out the genocide. Indeed, most of the architects, planners and implementers of the mass murder not only found havens in these "cities" but actually retained their positions of authority. Even worse, they escaped together with the fully-armed former Rwandan army which had played an active role in the murders. The new Rwandan government established by the Rwandan Patriotic Front in the summer of 1994 in the wake of the genocide made it unequivocally clear that all the refugees — regardless of ethnicity — were welcome to return home. Only those who had participated in the genocide would be held accountable. Yet despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of the refugees were totally innocent almost none returned to Rwanda because the Hutu extremists forbade them to do so. In a situation somewhat analogous to that of the Palestinian refugees in 1948, the Rwandans were held hostage by their extremist leaders. To make matters worse, these Hutu extremists spent many of the millions they stole from Rwanda on acquiring arms and training their underlings for a military takeover of Rwanda. They used the refugee camps as bases to carry out raids on Rwanda, singling out as targets the few survivors of the genocide who could testify to their crimes.

## Dry Bones



Not content to commit murder in Rwanda they were also involved in acts of violence against the Banyamulenge, a tribe of Tutsi origin who had been living nearby in eastern Zaire for hundreds of years. The latter, however, fought back, trashing the extremists who were forced to flee, thereby freeing the refugees to return home at long last and ending a severe source of friction between Zaire and Rwanda. UNDER these circumstances Israel, which seeks to extend aid to deal with this humanitarian emergency, should immediately direct its assistance on a bilateral basis to Rwanda. That is where the aid is most needed and we can provide it safely, knowing that the current regime is a worthy recipient. It is intent on rebuilding the country, not along the ethnic lines of Hutu and Tutsi that led to the genocide perpetrated by its predecessors, but through forming a new Rwandan identity which constitutes the only hope for this troubled region. The writer directs the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Jerusalem.

## Good and evil wearing masks

ON Friday morning November 15, in the remote borderland between Rwanda and Zaire, a miracle happened. Half a million refugees, Rwandan Hutus, began walking home. Leaving camps in Zaire where they had, languished and perished for two years they began crossing back into Rwanda. It was the swiftest mass repatriation on record, and it was totally unexpected. For two years the world had been trying to persuade the Hutus to return home. The world begged and coaxed to no avail. Then, on November 15, suddenly, in the hundreds and thousands, they started for home.

But life is not simple. Save the women and children and you save the men, many of whom had carried out the genocide and remained armed and dangerous. Who do you think are the first to be fed in an isolated camp on the outskirts of hell if not the men with the guns? Fed and protected, the Hutu militia quickly took control of the camps through blackmail and intimidation and with the acquiescence of the aid workers. (What choice did they have?) The international humanitarian efforts had thus, in effect, perverted, resurrected the genocidist Hutu militia. Their fighters now had a base (the camps) and a shield (the civilians in them). They soon resumed attacks on the Tutsis both across the border and in Rwanda and surrounding Zaire. The Tutsis counterattacked.

unexpected liberation: the timing. The Tutsi offensive that drove the Hutu militia out of the Mugunga camp was launched on the eve of — most likely, to prevent — the arrival of American and Canadian and other peacekeepers and lifesavers. The Tutsis were afraid that once the Westerners arrived they would impose a cease-fire and freeze the situation with the Hutu militia once again in control of the seething camps. They were afraid of a repeat of 1994: Save the children, save the murderers, save the embers of civil war, prolong forever the exile and suffering of the refugees. Indeed, the US had been holding out for days at the UN Security Council, refusing to approve the intervention force until it was assured there would be a cease-fire. Fortunately there was no cease-fire. Fortunately the war continued until the camp had been liberated. "It is extraordinary to see the cracking of this problem in one day," said Ray Wilkinson, UN spokesman on the scene as the refugees began streaming home. The worst refugee problem on the planet — cracked by ruthless fighters. Cracked by the absence of the saintly aid workers and their food. Cracked before a concerned world could about this miracle with another well-intentioned, disastrous act of humanitarianism. (Washington Post Writers Group)

### Sometimes the best way to save starving millions is not sacks of flour but a fight

of international aid workers. But life is not simple. Save the women and children and you save the men, many of whom had carried out the genocide and remained armed and dangerous. Who do you think are the first to be fed in an isolated camp on the outskirts of hell if not the men with the guns? Fed and protected, the Hutu militia quickly took control of the camps through blackmail and intimidation and with the acquiescence of the aid workers. (What choice did they have?) The international humanitarian efforts had thus, in effect, perverted, resurrected the genocidist Hutu militia. Their fighters now had a base (the camps) and a shield (the civilians in them). They soon resumed attacks on the Tutsis both across the border and in Rwanda and surrounding Zaire. The Tutsis counterattacked.

IS THIS moral of the story that one ought not to feed and sustain refugees? Of course not. The world community did exactly what it had to do in 1994. There was no alternative. The moral of the story is that nothing is simple. Even humanitarian aid has consequences. Some of these can be terrible. And sometimes the worst brutality — the Tutsi fighters were certainly brutal — can bring forth good. The moral of the story is that in a heart of darkness good and evil wear masks. And that sometimes the best way to save starving millions is not to drop sacks of flour but to start a fight. Or at least permit a fight to go on. That is the final paradox of the

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## When he wants and she wants, he wins

THE one time I was hit by my former husband, a basically non-violent, decent and open-minded man, it happened after he demonstrated that his wants were superior to mine. I was watching TV with one of my daughters when he came in, walked over to the TV set and, without saying a word, switched channels. I protested, and when he failed to react switched back to the channel we had been watching. A scuffle developed, and since my ex is physically far stronger than me I ended up with a bruised face which I afterwards explained away as "bumping into a cupboard." (Amazing, isn't it, how very clumsy so many women are...) Violence in the family must be dealt with on two levels, and the first is violence control. People, especially men, need to be taught to find ways other than force to defuse their anger and frustration. The second, deeper, level has to address the sorry fact that most men grow up believing they have an inherent right to get what they

want, whether in bed, over how the family is run, or in smaller issues like which TV channel should be on. Is this trait biological or social? Even if the former, effort should be made to modify it through education. And we women must show we are not willing to accept it. We are not, after all, inferior to men in any way (except perhaps in physical strength and pigheadedness), and we know instinctively that the right way to solve prob-

became an MK when Tsomet unexpectedly received eight seats in the 13th Knesset — decided that he wanted his family to move from Migdal Ha'emek to Jerusalem. His wife refused, saying that her whole life was rooted in Migdal Ha'emek and that she didn't want to live anywhere else. Dayan retaliated by not coming home for several months; by refusing to give his wife money for her and their four children; by blocking all outgoing phone calls from the couple's home, and by canceling the family's cable TV subscription. The MK undoubtedly continues to believe that this outlandish behavior is perfectly legitimate. And if it hadn't been for all the negative press and pressure from members of the Tsomet Knesset faction he would probably have argued — as did the mayor of Talbe several years ago — that there's nothing basically wrong with sleeping one's wife around from time to time. That's what's so odious. The writer is a political scientist.

## POSTSCRIPT

A STUDENT monk was arrested at the Tampa International Airport after officials searched his duffel bag and knapsack and found a virtual arsenal inside. Roman Regman, a student at St. Tikhon's Seminary in Pennsylvania, tried to board a flight with two carry-on bags that were so full the airport X-ray machine could not detect their contents. Airport officials searched the bags by hand and found a 9 mm pistol, two hand grenades, six military-style knives, 181 rounds of ammunition and a ski mask and homemade handcuffs. A third-year student at the Orthodox Church in America seminary, Roman Regman, studied the Bible and also subscribed to military magazines and dressed like a soldier.



**Health Cares**

**Harry and Louise Were Right, Sort Of**



**Announcer:** Things are going to change, and not all for the better. The government may force us to pick from a few health care plans designed by government bureaucrats.

**Louise:** Having choices we don't like is no choice at all.

**TV Anchor:** The Clinton health plan went down to defeat today. ...

**Louise:** We won! Things aren't going to change after all. We'll still have some choices!

**Harry:** And that should be all for the better.

**Louise:** It looks like we're being forced into the employee plan designed by the insurance companies.

**Harry:** We lose.

**Louise:** It's like having no choice at all.

By ROBIN TONER

**R**EMEMBER the frightening things that were going to happen if the Clinton health care plan passed? Like losing the right to choose a doctor or a health plan? How about the slow death of old-fashioned medical insurance and the like-it-or-not march into health maintenance organizations? Not to mention restricted benefits and even rationing.

Harry and Louise, the fortysomething couple created by the Health Insurance Association of America, vented their anxieties about these possibilities — and, by extension, millions of other Americans' fears, too — in a series of television commercials in 1993-94, fretting around the kitchen table as health care legislation was furiously debated, and ultimately killed, on Capitol Hill. Now, with the benefit of three years' hindsight, it can be said: Harry and Louise were at least half right. There were indeed big changes in their future.

Imagine the surprise around that kitchen table

today: The proportion of American workers in managed care plans has grown to 74 percent, up from 55 percent in 1992, when Bill Clinton was beginning his first campaign for health care reform, according to a recent survey of employers by KPMG Peat Marwick.

As for choice, the study found that employers of all sizes have reduced the number of alternative health plans available to their workers over the last year; among mid-size employers, 52 percent now offer their workers only one plan.

"People believed that if the Clinton plan died the managed care revolution would die with it, that you'd be able to keep your choice of doctors," said Bob Blendon, an expert on public opinion and health at Harvard. "People were calling the Clinton plan socialized medi-

**The march to managed care is picking up, though the Government isn't leading it.**

cine because they were going to force you into an H.M.O., and yet we've had this huge growth of managed care since the plan died."

The supposedly halcyon days of fee-for-service medicine, covered by traditional indemnity insurance, have

clearly passed for most Americans: Just 26 percent of the people who get their insurance through work are enrolled in the traditional plans, down from 71 percent in 1988. And hospital stays are now so strictly limited by some insurers that Congress recently stepped in and required that new mothers and their babies get a minimum stay of 48 hours.

Still, Louise did not have to deal after all with the new "billion-dollar bureaucracy" that she so often worried about, because the Government was left out of this revolution.

And a lot of analysts argue that, in retrospect, this turned out to be a good thing — and not just because of the abiding American mistrust of bigger government. Insurance companies and employers had the expertise and the stomach, these analysts say, to do things that elected officials could not do — like closing underused hospitals, restricting the freedom to choose a physician and taking other measures to squeeze down the costs of health care.

Uwe Reinhardt, a health economist at Princeton, argues that President Clinton ought to be thankful the dirty work was done by somebody else.

"Maybe it's not a bad thing to have it come out that way — because otherwise government would have gotten a terribly bad name for things that are not really government per se, but things that needed to be done," Mr. Reinhardt said. "Someone had to say to doctors and patients, you cannot have all these resources all the time." He concluded that "the managed care industry...

Continued on page 2

*Of Sabotage Not Proven*

**Why One Flight 800 Theory Fit All**

By MATTHEW PURDY

**T**HE wreckage of Trans World Airlines Flight 800 was still a tangled mess on the floor of the Atlantic Ocean, but in many quarters the verdict was already in: This was Lockerbie off Long Island.

The calculation was simple and sensible. Boeing 747's don't just explode. Terrorists had killed 19 United States servicemen in Saudi Arabia less than a month before. And the Olympics in Atlanta would be starting three days later.

But there were deep financial and psychological reasons why the possibility of sabotage remained robust in the public mind even as nothing

**'They hoped it was a bomb. They continue to hope that.'**

to support it had been found in the wreckage of the crash on July 17 that killed 230 people.

Last week, the lead criminal investigator acknowledged that there was movement away from the strong initial hunch of terrorism. James K. Kallstrom, who heads the Federal Bureau of Investigation's New York office, said that he now considered sabotage a less likely scenario than he had previously thought, since more than 95 percent of the plane has been recovered and none of it has shown evidence of a crime. (However, Mr. Kallstrom and investigators from the National Transportation Safety Board, who have not determined a cause, said they still considered sabotage a possibility.)

But more likely or less likely, evidence or no evidence, terrorism became the favored — and sometimes preferred — explanation among the public and other interested parties. Some had vested interests, including airline people who might feel the sting of liability. And others, considering the range of awful options for what could have brought down the plane, found terrorism a little bit more comforting.

"When you consider how many people fly on 747's, you don't want to think there's a fuel tank stuck in the middle of the plane that could just blow up," said Rodney Wallis, the former director of security for the International Air Transport Association. "It's much nicer to think it's a terrorist act. Because it's so rare, you know there's a remote chance you'll get caught up in one."

Two F.B.I. agents found out just how high the feelings about sabotage were running inside T.W.A. when they were traveling on the airline after the crash. They identified themselves to flight attendants who handed them a memo that



In a Long Island hangar, investigators still seek clues in the wreckage of Flight 800.

had been circulating inside the company. "It said it was a missile and we knew it and were covering it up," said an F.B.I. official.

A retired pilot involved in the investigation said that after the crash all of his colleagues thought the plane was destroyed by a bomb. Not only that. "They hoped it was a bomb," he said. "They continue to hope that."

It wasn't just self-interest motivating the pilots. For 25 years, the 747 has been the durable standard for jumbo jets. "You don't have 1,000 747's flying around the world for years and suddenly one goes pōof," said a T.W.A. pilot who flies them. "It's weird."

Given pilots' interest in the fate of Flight 800, it's not surprising that the now-famous Internet message alleging that the Navy mistakenly shot down the plane was created by a retired pilot. The theory has been repeatedly and strenuously denied by Federal officials, but was recently revived when Pierre Salinger, the former ABC correspondent, became its promoter.

The news media have been clamoring for information from the first. As investigators searched

hard for evidence of sabotage, their various hunches about bombs and missiles leaked out, producing stories that encouraged thinking that terrorism may have destroyed the plane.

But there are those who felt all along that it wasn't a bomb. Under international treaties, an airline's liability for each passenger on an international flight is limited to \$75,000 per passenger unless "willful misconduct" is proven. So Lee S. Kreindler, a well-known aviation lawyer who helped win \$500 million for the families of victims of Pan Am 103, which crashed over Lockerbie, Scotland on Dec. 21, 1988, said he was "clapping hands" when he saw Mr. Kallstrom on television saying sabotage was less likely. "This is worse news for T.W.A. than a terrorist act," Mr. Kreindler said. "Anybody can be bombed."

The airline, which is partly owned by employees, has already been hurt by the crash. Last month, T.W.A. reported losses of \$14.3 million for the third quarter because of slumping ticket sales, and its chief executive, Jeffrey Erickson, an-

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 The noble art of gobbling like a turkey.

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**Believers**  
 As Castro gets religion, Cubans get to smile.

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 Conspiracy theorists have a field day with the Internet.

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# The Nation

## They Sit and Wait So Others Can Serve



Leonard Lee Roe III/Photo Researchers  
A wild tom struts his stuff.

By DAVID STOUT

**H**AS any bird ever given so much? Feast for Pilgrims and centerpiece of countless Thanksgiving tables thereafter, it is now rejuvenating the sport of hunting. Such is the gift of the turkey.

All right, strictly speaking we're talking about the wild turkey, not its domestic cousin, the latter being so stupid that it has been known to drown while drinking from a trough or simply looking up at the rain.

People can differ about whether the wild variety is smart or merely crafty. Regardless, it still belongs in that elite class of game creatures that is so elusive, so quick and clever, that in a sense it is not hunted at all. No, the hunter's best hope is to doo camouflage, sit still beneath a tree and try to call the turkey to him.

Indeed, a whole ethos has grown up in the last two decades around what Rob Keck, the affable chief executive of the National Wild Turkey Federation, calls "this wonderful,

Mimicking gobbles and keekee runs when the game's afoot.

great game bird." And it even tastes good. More from Mr. Keck later, when it will become clear why he proudly bears the nickname Mr. Turkey. Let it be stated now that, because of the fowl he loves, the technology of hunting has advanced by light-years. There are turkey-hunting seminars and videos, new types of camouflage, new firearms, new ways to use old firearms. And new ways to call turkeys to their doom.

Ah, the turkey call. Imagine the hunter, sitting motionless under a tree. (You have to imagine him; you cannot see him because the camouflage makes him look like tree bark and weeds.) Shall he pretend to be a tom on the make, thereby stirring another male's aggressive hormones and bringing him into the open in the mood for a fight? Or shall he use another, more tender sound, hoping to rouse feathery tumescence and cause the tom to throw caution to the woodland winds in pursuit of romance?

### The Art of Seduction

"The name of the game is calling the bird close," says Matt Wettish, an executive with O. F. Mossberg and Sons of North Haven, Conn., the world's largest manufacturer of sporting shotguns. "That's the rush."

Mr. Wettish packs 15 to 25 calls when he sets out. Why so many? Silly question. "You can be more than one bird," Mr. Wettish explains. The call devices are operated by hand or mouth, or both. But the best hunters, like Mr. Wettish, can imitate a turkey without artificial aids.

Yelps, purrs, purrs, keekee runs — these are in the vocabulary of both turkey and hunter. A yelp is a basic gathering call. A



Forget tiptoeing through the woods if you're serious about hunting gobblers. Better to sit still and use a turkey call device.

purr signals a hen's aggressiveness or her readiness to mate, depending on pitch. A putt is a sound of contentment. A keekee run is a whistle that a young tom, or jake, sounds when he is lost.

Then there is the gobble, the breeding call used by toms, also called gobblers. Some hunters think the gobble makes the gobbler sound as though his head is stuck in a tin can. But he can be heard up to a mile away, and his intent is unambiguous.

With this vocabulary committed to memory, the reader will better understand Outdoor World magazine's recent tips on using decoys, advice that may sound to the typical indoorsman more like a courting ritual in a singles bar: "Set a fake jake beside a fool hen to challenge the dominance of an alpha gobbler. While a longbeard might stum a single hen decoy, he will often run in to evade his machismo over a fool jake that perceives to be courting a hot hen."

Enough said. If the turkey is lured into the open, and if the shooter is cool, quick and accurate, the bird can be "harvested," a euphemism common to hunters and one that should not be sneered at unless one is dining

oo tofu and bean sprouts on Thursday next.

The harvesting tools include bow and arrow for the truly optimistic. But the overwhelming favorite is the turkey-hunting shotgun, a far cry from the traditional ideal of the shiny, lightly oiled barrel and the wood stock gleaming with linseed oil.

### Narrowing the Odds

Mossberg's turkey-hunting shotguns, like those of other gun makers, now come in camouflage motif. In place of shine, there is deliberate dullness of finish. The overwhelming favorite is still the 12-gauge, but in the last decade new combinations of powder and pellets have been designed just for turkeys.

Perhaps most remarkable, many turkey-hunting shotguns are now equipped with telescopic sights, long used mainly on rifles. The sights can be an aid when the turkey finally emerges from the brush to offer its head and neck for a shot, the ideal place to aim for to avoid ruining the meat. If the hunter misses, the bird is gone in a flash, running faster than any human, even flying for short distances. The sight can also be a

safety aid, enabling one hunter to discern another. It is not unheard of for a hunter who foolishly thinks that his stealth matches his prey's to wind up stalking another foolish hunter who may be stalking him.

While the total number of American hunters has declined slightly — from 16.7 million in 1982 to 15.3 million in 1994, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service — the ranks of turkey hunters have swelled. There are currently about 2.5 million of them, Mr. Keck said, up from 1.5 million in 1973. And there are more turkeys to hunt: 4.3 million this year, according to biologists' estimates, compared with 1.3 million in 1973 and a mere 30,000 in 1930. Toms are usually the quarry, though there are occasional seasons for hens.

Mr. Keck says the federation has spent \$61 million in the last 20 years to insure the future of the wild turkey and the fellowship of those who pursue it, or rather call out to it. That fellowship, shared at meetings and trips around the country, is occasionally lubricated by Wild Turkey bourbon, Mr. Keck said.

Has any product ever been so lucky in its name? And seriously, has any bird ever given so much?

### O. J. Simpson Redux

## First, Keep the Jury Wide Awake

By CAREY GOLDBERG

**B**SANTA MONICA, Calif. REVIVY. That, say legal experts, is the soul of the civil case against O. J. Simpson.

And that coiciness, they add, is largely why the plaintiffs in the civil trial appear to be doing so much better than the prosecutors whose criminal case sometimes seemed to go on for soporific centuries.

As Mr. Simpson took the stand Friday for the first time, his testimony struck legal analysts as especially critical in view of the apparent success of the plaintiffs' case against him so far.

### Less Is More

"The plaintiffs have learned the key lesson that less is more," said Laurie Levenson, dean of Loyola Law School and a faithful follower of the untelevised civil trial. "They've taken the same evidence and pretty much the same witnesses and presented it better. It's better focused. They've anticipated moves by the defense and made preemptive strikes. And they've done a good job of moving their vulnerable witnesses on and off the stand and moving this case so quickly that there's not enough for the defense to hurt them on."

The evidence now being presented — the blood, hair, fibers, timetable and more — was not enough, last time around, to convict Mr. Simpson on charges that he murdered his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend, Ronald L. Goldman, in June 1994. He was acquitted last year.

But in the wrongful death suit Mr. Simpson now faces, brought by relatives of the victims, the rules are less advantageous for the defendant — from the lesser burden of proof that is required for a finding against him to the lesser requirement that the judge bend over backwards to protect his rights. Legal observers say the physical evidence linking Mr. Simpson to the killings carries much more of a punch this time than the drawn-out expositions on DNA and stab angles by the prosecution in the criminal case.

### Quick Takes

Take the example of Dr. Robin Cotton, said Robert Pugsley, a professor at Southwestern University School of Law. Dr. Cotton, a DNA expert, testified for less than a day in the civil trial, Mr. Pugsley said, while in the criminal trial she testified four days for the prosecution and underwent two more days of cross-examination.

"That more than anything symbolizes the different approach," Mr. Pugsley said. The



O. J. Simpson leaving court after child custody case.

Drive-through witnesses spotlight the plaintiffs' tactic of keeping the focus narrow.

the former police detective who was on the stand in the criminal trial for five days, was whisked on and off in half an hour in the civil trial.

Though those witnesses may be recalled when the defense mounts its case, their drive-through testimony spotlights the plaintiffs' tactic of keeping the focus narrow and thus avoiding the creation of unnecessary vulnerabilities. The criminal prosecution's case took six months; some are saying the plaintiffs' case, led by Daniel M. Petrocelli, may take only six weeks.

"They have tried a very lean case," said Jeffrey Toobin, author of a recent book on the criminal trial, "The Run of His Life" (Random House, 1996).

Mr. Toobin added that the plaintiffs have also been helped a great deal by Judge Hiroshi Fujisaki, the schoolmasterish arbiter who has kept the defense from "far-fetched hypothesizing" in the case. The criminal-trial defense team contended that Mr. Simpson was the victim of racist, incompetent police officers intent on framing him.

By barring the introduction of testimony by Mark Fuhrman, the police detective who denied making racist remarks and later pleaded guilty to perjury, Judge Fujisaki showed he had "decided to keep the race card out of this case," said Mr. Pugsley. It was another move that was advantageous for the plaintiffs, although the move may have laid the foundation for an appeal.

### No Gloves

Mainly, the plaintiffs have learned from the criminal trial that they must not allow the defense to outflank them before it even opened its own case, analysts said.

The criminal prosecution stumbled into the pitfalls of various witnesses and pieces of evidence, and now the plaintiffs are carefully skirting them. (For example, they are unlikely to ask Mr. Simpson to try on a glove after the debate at the criminal trial when he struggled to get out the famous "bloody glove" and complained that it was too small.)

"Mistakes were made," Mr. Pugsley said, "and the plaintiffs are clearly benefiting from not repeating them."

## So Harry and Louise Were Right, Sort Of

Continued From Page 1

has become the flak-catcher for all the things that Clinton would have been the flak-catcher for."

Moreover, there is little dispute that in the realm of cost control, which was always the primary concern of many of the policy elites anyway, the private sector has been quite successful. And it restrained health care spending without the unwieldy, confusing new Government entities that Harry and Louise — and, judging from the polls, millions of other Americans — had found so unappealing.

No big oew alliances, the much-maligned purchasing cooperatives that Mr. Clinton and the chief architect of his doomed plan, Hillary Rodham Clinton, envisioned as the middlemen between consumers and the insurance companies. No complicated cost controls or global budgets.

### Private Choices

"While it's certainly true that there's been a powerful movement in the direction of managed care, these are private choices rather than government choices," said Bill Gradison, president of the Health Insurance Association of America, which led the industry's fight on Capitol Hill.

"Moreover, in an employment situation, if you're really unhappy with the choice your employer made, you often have a union to go to bat for you, or an employee benefit department. You may not always prevail, but it's easier than going to some distant government agency."

But would Harry and Louise be bappy with the way things turned out? Do they even realize how much has changed? A survey published last summer for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, a health research organization, suggested that most Americans do not perceive the great slowdown in health care costs, not to mention the profound changes in the marketplace.

Still, there are signs that at least Louise, who was usually the one reading up on health care in the commercials while Harry stood by supportively, would have recognized that there was a price to be paid for letting employers and insurance companies work their will.

Paul Starr, another health care expert at Princeton who worked on the Clinton plan, said, "What we're getting is managed care but without the consumer protection and patients' rights that people have a right to expect."

He noted that the alliances, unlike employers, would have been required to offer consumers a variety of health plans, and would have provided many more safeguards for consumers' rights.

Drew Altman, president of the Kaiser Family Foundation, a health-care research group, said, "There are a lot of people out

There's a price for letting employers and insurers, rather than the Government, reinvent health care.

there who feel, or should feel, that they fought off the Government monster only to find themselves faced with changes in the marketplace that they care about a lot more."

Defenders of managed care systems, like Karen Ignagni, president of the main industry group, the American Association of Health Plans, argue that consumer satisfaction within these networks is actually quite high.

"Consumers now have access to a product that is more affordable, that has very low out-of-pocket costs, that has more comprehensive benefits and that stresses prevention," Ms. Ignagni said. Where people have a choice, as is the case with Medicare recipients, they are increasingly choosing managed care plans, she said.

But there is clearly some backlash brewing among the Harrys and Louises of America. Accordingly, Congress has shown a new willingness to regulate the industry in the wake of a flurry of complaints, ranging from shortened hospital stays to restrictions on what doctors in some managed-care networks can tell their patients about treatment options. The law requiring 48-hour maternity stays is only the beginning, many analysts say.

"The big, somewhat underreported health care story of 1996 is that the Congress, in a bipartisan manner, has moved into regulating health insurance, which they have not done before — and there wasn't a dime's worth of difference between the Democrats and the Republicans on this," said Mr. Gradison.

President Clinton, for his part, has announced that he will appoint a panel of experts to recommend ways of protecting consumers in this fierce new health care marketplace. This kind of bipartisan consensus reflects the broad popularity of these regulatory moves, analysts say.

In other words, Government may not look so frightening to Louise these days, as she sits at her kitchen table fuming over her latest dispute with her new health care plan. Perhaps she has a few regrets. She may even be muttering, once again, her mantra from three years ago:

"There's got to be a better way."









# The World



In Cuba last week, Marisol Morales Basquez and her daughter Aleli watch coverage of Fidel Castro's meeting with Pope John Paul II.

## Lessons on God and Power

# Castro, the Pope and Me

By MIRTHA OJITO

ON the first day of fifth grade, the two young women who would be our teachers started out by asking a question not unusual for the place and time — Cuba in 1973 — but one that felt a bit out of order. We were just learning each other's names and there they were, two strangers in miniskirts, asking who among us believed in God.

"Raise your hands," they said. "High, so we can see you."

I would like to say here that I looked around, realized that no one, not even the children I would see in catechism every Saturday, had a hand up in the air. And that I, in a moment of courage and pride, raised mine. But I cannot say that. At nine, I was not keen on things like courage and pride and principles. I raised my hand, simply and foolishly, because I did not occur to me not to. The girl sitting next to me, a friend who had lent me her white patent shoes for my first communion the year before, raised her hand, too.

The teachers, who clearly expected that no one would admit to such a thing, looked at each other and ordered, "And now, those who go to church raise your hands." My friend and I kept our hands up. And right there our fate for the rest of the year — as I later came to understand — for much of our lives, was sealed.

The teachers mocked us mercilessly and said that intelligent children did not believe in things they could not see. They asked us to describe what God looked like. At the end of sixth grade, I was denied entry to the country's top high school. The blemish on my record followed me until I left the country seven years later.

In an atheist country, the self-proclaimed socialist government was working hard to mold the men and women who supposedly would help eradicate all injustices in the world. No young punter was supposed to harbor bourgeois ideas, like believing in God.

Religion was the opiate of the masses. And my teachers were intent on detoxifying us. "Did God," they asked us every morning of that year, "put food on your table this morning?"

"No," they answered themselves. "Fidel did."

By the end of the year, I had left the church and declared myself an atheist.

Fidel Castro was our god, and the revolution that had brought him to power 15 years before was our religion. The message, clumsily conveyed to us by the teachers, was being fed to the entire country through different means. Harshly, by sending priests to prison and labor camps. Subtly, with posters of idealist guerrillas who had died in the mountains so every Cuban child could drink a glass of milk a day (the highlighted beards and long hair were not, I believe, fashion statements but references to Jesus).

AND now, this.

Thirty seven years after he declared the Catholic Church an institution non grata in Cuba, after he expelled hundreds of priests and nuns from the country, erased Christmas from the calendar, closed Catholic schools and made it unacceptable to go to church on Sundays, Fidel Castro sat with Pope John Paul II for 35 minutes in the Vatican last week, and they chatted.

Then Mr. Castro said that as a lifelong religious man he had been touched by the meeting. Emotional, he said it was. "As a child, I never would have imagined that one day I would have lunch with cardinals and meet with a Pope," said Mr. Castro, who attended a Jesuit school while growing up in Oriente province.

In the safety of exile, his comments made me chuckle. I am no longer surprised by Mr. Castro's sudden turnabouts. But I can only imagine that, upon hearing of the meeting, every Catholic in Cuba, every person who was ever afraid to admit to having faith in God or who admitted it and suffered the consequences, breathed a little easier last week. Smiled a little wider. Felt, perhaps, vindicated. Not because they thought Mr.

Castro had been converted, but because he had been forced, in his current state of weakness, to recognize the enduring power of the Catholic Church among his people.

Over the last six years, since the end of the cold war, Cubans have seen Mr. Castro preside over the slow death of the ideology he set out to impose when he seized control of the island in 1959.

For while Mr. Castro remains very much in power, he is also, almost surely unwillingly, governing a post-Castro Cuba. Circumstances have forced him to rule his people as if he and most of what he once embodied were no longer there. His longevity — he is now 70 and has been in power for more than half his life — has made him witness the transition of a country that, despite his physical presence, is moving beyond his creed.

PRECISELY what the country is evolving into is hard to tell. It is no longer a temple to Communism, but it is also not a democratic country. Mr. Castro has yet to hold elections, or to allow political parties or a free press. And yet events are unfolding in Cuba today in a way that nobody who lived there in the early years of the revolution would have believed possible.

To be sure, this budding of principles, this chipping away at ideology, did not begin with Mr. Castro's trip to Rome. It may have started in 1978, when economic pressures and hopes for a cozier relationship with the United States impelled Mr. Castro to allow Cuban exiles to return to the country for the first time to visit relatives. This opened a flow of cash and goods into the is-

land that some estimate surpasses \$500 million a year.

Years later, when the Berlin Wall crumbled, Mr. Castro had to make a few more concessions. He allowed entrepreneurs to open up small businesses, dollars to freely circulate on the island, and tourists to swarm to its beaches. Today, college-educated women frolic with European men in exchange for a silk scarf.

Now comes the meeting with the Pope. Given his recent talent for playing catch-up to the times, Mr. Castro is surely not inviting the Pope to Cuba because he has decided to make peace with the church, but because he can no longer afford not to and because it makes economic and political sense.

Though still weak after all the years of persecution and alienation, the Catholic Church remains the only independent entity in Cuba with influence and followers. Cubans are going to church as never before because it is one of the few places where they feel a measure of freedom — and because, in the face of the misery in their lives, the church, as it always has, provides peace and sometimes a meal. I'm told that even my fifth-grade friend has found her way back to the neighborhood church.

Critics and supporters of the meeting agree that the Pope's visit to Cuba will undoubtedly lead some legitimacy to Mr. Castro's Government in its current state of bankruptcy, especially because the Pope is critical of the American embargo against Cuba.

But, they say, it will not save the regime, and it will not absolve Mr. Castro of responsibility for his actions, as he once predicted — and now may pray — that History will do.



After meeting the Pope, Fidel Castro struck a pose in front of Michelangelo's Last Judgment.

# The Spies Didn't Come In From The Cold War

By MICHAEL R. GORDON

THE monument to Felix E. Dzerzhinsky, the first head of the Soviet secret police, is gone. But tucked away inside the intelligence service headquarters in Lubyanka Square is the K.G.B. museum.

Established 15 years ago for Soviet citizens who had been initiated into the cult of espionage, and now open to foreigners by appointment, the museum is testimony to the spying exploits of the Soviet Union and to the K.G.B.'s vigilant efforts to protect the motherland from the arch-enemy: the Central Intelligence Agency.

The cold war is over. But as the arrest last week of a former C.I.A. station chief, Harold J. Nicholson, demonstrates, Russia and the United States are still engaged in the high-stakes game of "Spy vs. Spy." For the new Russia's intelligence services, the adversary is the same: the C.I.A. The fears are the old ones: encirclement by hostile

days later to protest a fresh accusation of Russian spying.

For the United States, Russia is both a young democracy on a rocky road toward capitalism and a potential, if inadvertent, menace — a land that is struggling to secure its huge arsenal of weapons of mass destruction, combat organized crime and maintain political stability.

And while the new Russia is more open than the totalitarian Soviet state was, secrecy is still regarded as a sovereign right of the Government.

## What Are They Up to?

The West, for example, has had a frustrating time trying to determine whether Russia has really stopped its research on biological weapons and why the Russian military is building a huge command post in the Ural mountains.

Nor is Russian politics always a subject that can be studied through Russian press reports and other open sources.

"If you want to find out about the Government's ties to organized crime, you do not get that by walking into the Interior Ministry," said a Western intelligence expert.

The Russians have their own agenda, much of which reflects the traditional anxiety — Westerners call it xenophobia — about foreign agents and overly curious foreigners.

Penetrating the C.I.A. is a top preoccupation. The case of Mr. Nicholson, like that of Aldrich H. Ames, the C.I.A. official who pleaded guilty two years ago to spying for the Soviet Union, seems in large part to be about Russian efforts to unroll C.I.A. agents working in Russia. Americans say Mr. Nicholson sold Moscow many secrets, including the identities of undercover C.I.A. officers he had trained.

"We have official statements of former and present heads of the C.I.A. that despite the fact that the cold war has ceased to exist Russia is still of great interest to the C.I.A.," said Mr. Kobaladze. "Under those circumstances we are not prepared to give up intelligence."

But American officials say that the theft of military technology — whose proficiency was demonstrated during the Persian Gulf War — is also a Russian goal.

So, increasingly, is the theft of commercial secrets.

"If you meet a Russian in a \$2,000 suit and a pair of Guccis in Geneva and he says he is representing a major trading company and wants

## Penetrating the C.I.A. is a priority in Moscow.

to form a joint venture, he may be what he says he is," said R. James Woolsey, the former Director of Central Intelligence. "He also may be tied to organized crime and he may be a Russian intelligence officer under commercial cover. In fact, he may be all three."

Other former American intelligence officials say that the efforts of the hard-line Russian security services are a barometer not only of their activity but of the inability of Russian political authorities to assert control.

"A weak government does not want to invest its limited political capital in cracking down on security establishments," said James R. Schlesinger, the former C.I.A. director.

Seasoned Russian observers, for their part, say the cloak-and-dagger mentality is deeply embedded and is certain to persist.

"Conservatism in the intelligence service is natural," the newspaper Izvestia noted recently. "After all, it is a militarized atmosphere."

## For America, Russia's potential menace is that it is too well armed and too unstable.

powers and supposed plots to keep Russia weak. And the goals are similar: the acquisition of Western military and, increasingly, commercial technology.

In the United States, there has been a great gnashing of teeth about the role of the Central Intelligence Agency in the wake of the cold war. Not so here.

The K.G.B. has been broken up into a Foreign Intelligence Service and a domestic counter-intelligence service called the Federal Security Service. And while Russian intelligence officials insist that their budgets and personnel have been reduced, experts say that Russian intelligence has been undergoing a revival of sorts.

Espionage is still "the name of the game," says Yuri Kobaladze, chief of the press bureau for the Foreign Intelligence Service. "Nobody is prepared to give away all state secrets."

In one sense, it is not surprising that Russia and the United States still spy on each other. In the mind of the spy, the distinction between friends and adversaries is not denominated in terms of black and white but in shades of gray. And mortal peril isn't the only motivation for spying. Jockeying for advantage is another.

So even friendly nations engage in espionage. The United States has spied on the French to try to frustrate its ally's considerable efforts at industrial espionage. South Korea was recently caught trying to pry loose American secrets. An American sits in prison for spying for Israel.

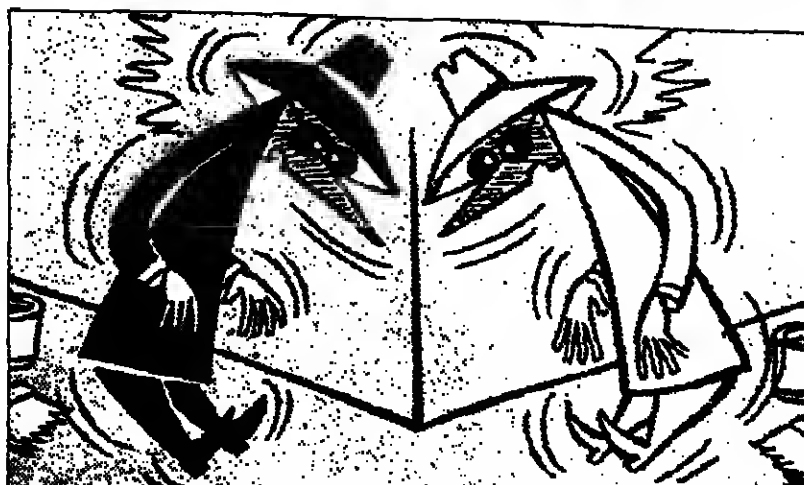
Still, the espionage that Russia and the United States are carrying out against each other is of another order.

## More Than Inertia

Inertia — the old habits that die hard — is involved, but that is not the whole story.

The spying also reflects the underlying tensions in a new and increasingly complicated relationship between the one remaining superpower and the one former superpower.

The relationship is a tangled web in which the United States can release a former Soviet spy from custody one day with the admonition that bygones should be bygones, only to summon the Russian Ambassador



"Spy vs. Spy" began as a cold war era cartoon in Mad Magazine.

Mirtha Ojito, a reporter on the metropolitan staff of The New York Times, left Cuba with her family in 1980.



ECONOMY

# An Economy Of Happily Ever After?

By RICHARD W. STEVENSON

**A**S the White House and Congress prepare to attack the big issues that could shape the economic landscape for years to come, Washington is bathed in something of a rosy glow.

Balancing the budget? Bipartisan cooperation should yield a happier outcome this time around.

Saving Medicare from bankruptcy? For all the political Sturm und Drang during the Presidential campaign, the two parties are not really that far apart.

Putting millions of unskilled welfare recipients to work? The nation can create plenty of jobs for everyone.

Most telling of all — and the presumption on which much of this sunny outlook rests — is a certain economic cockiness that is rooted in the idea that we do not need to worry about a serious business downturn any time soon. It is a byproduct of nearly six years of steady, if modest, growth; low inflation; strong job creation, and resurgent international competitiveness. Not to mention the stock market, where a post-election continuation of a remarkable two-year run is seen by both parties as a validation of their own policies.

"If we can keep interest rates down with the deficit-reduction package and a balanced budget, keep investing in education and technology and keep expanding trade, I'm not sure we'll be as victimized by the business cycle as we have

been in the past," President Clinton said shortly after the election. "We may be able to have much more stable and much longer-term growth than we ever had before."

And that reassuring hue is reflected around the country, where many business leaders and Wall Street investors seem convinced that President Clinton and the Republicans who control Congress will hold each other in check while hammering out solutions to potentially destabilizing problems, allowing the economy to keep rolling along without a recession.

But just how realistic is all this optimism? What if the conventional wisdom both inside and outside the Beltway is wrong?

"I am deeply suspicious of the seemingly smug attitude that we have tamed the once-ominous business cycle, that inflation is dead, and that it is oward and upward for the economy, the markets and for Washington's ability to fix anything and everything that ails America," said Stephen S. Roach, the chief economist at Morgan Stanley.

Indeed, we have heard this sanguineness before, often just before the next downturn. Citing the example of the late 1990's — when policy makers and economists convinced themselves they could fine-tune the economy through any potential peril, only to lead the nation into a deep mess in the 1970's — Mr. Roach said it was folly to believe that steady growth and low inflation, or policies predicated on them, could be maintained indefinitely.

"A balanced budget amendment can work if the economy stays on a

steady-state path of stable growth and low inflation," he said. "As soon as the economy deviates from that path and the Fed takes a shot at controlling the economy and we have a recession, which is obviously going to happen in the next few years, the path gets altered permanently."

To be sure, there are solid reasons for optimism. In Washington, both parties profess to have learned painful lessons about fiscal recklessness, and the Federal Reserve's monetary policy since the last recession has been seen as exemplary. Out in the real economy, there are signs that long-term structural changes have seriously dampened inflation.

Still, it seems a fair question to ask: Is Washington really prepared to cope if a nasty or even moderately unpleasant shock comes along? If it is not, what will it mean for consumers who are amassing staggering amounts of debt, former welfare recipients who are holding down their first jobs, investors who keep pouring money into the stock market and companies that are counting on nothing but steady expansion ahead?

"The probability of a recession is at a historical low point," said Jerry J. Jashowski, the president of the National Association of Manufacturers. But if the positive scene he envisions gives way to an economic downturn or a return of political gridlock in Washington, he said, the outlook will be very different: a rise in economic populism and possible trade protectionism, and a downturn in corporate profits and stock prices, all contributing to an environment of slower growth.

Indeed, for those with a degree of skepticism, rosy assumptions are a challenge to history. The current expansion, at five years and eight months, is already the third-longest of the century, after the nearly nine-year boom in the 1960's and a slightly shorter one in the 80's. Should it last until 2002, the target date agreed on by both parties for eliminating the deficit, it would be the longest on record.

But if a recession were to occur, either as a result of a mistake in monetary policy or because of an external shock like a sharp rise in oil prices, it could wreak havoc on the effort to balance the budget.

In the economic assumptions that underpin their budget plans, neither the Administration nor the Republican leadership explicitly makes any provision for a downturn. Both sides, though, say their budget numbers reflect the long-term growth potential of the economy, and thereby take into account, to some degree, the possibility of cyclical ups and downs.

On the assumption that a balanced budget plan is implemented, the Administration, in its most recent projections, sees growth running at 2.3 percent for most of the next decade; the Republican estimate is 2.2 percent. Both sides are updating their figures in preparation for next summer's negotiations. Because of the upbeat economic outlook, Republicans are most likely to revise downward the estimates of the deficit in coming years.

But consider some bad-news possibilities, examined by the Congressional Budget Office. If growth were to prove just one-tenth of a percentage point lower than projected each year, it would leave the deficit \$16 billion bigger than it would otherwise be by 2002. If the inflation rate were one percentage point higher than projected each year, it would add \$22 billion to the deficit by 2002. If interest rates were one point higher than projected each year, it would mean the deficit would be \$33 billion higher in 2002.

And in a study earlier this year of forecasting accuracy, the budget office found that its own five-year economic projections starting in the late 1970's proved overly optimistic — but not as much so as those made by successive administrations.

Even before such long-term concerns can arise, however, there are more immediate political realities at play.

"Don't forget, this isn't easy," said Charles A. Gabriel Jr., a political analyst in Washington for Prudential Securities. "Right now the optimism is very generic, and people are willing to engage in a suspension of disbelief. But there's still residual

bad will from the campaign, and there are radically different ideas about how you balance the budget."

Start with the looming fight over the proposed balanced budget amendment, which Republicans strongly favor and plan to make an early test of their legislative strength in the next Congress. The Administration is opposing the measure, despite Mr. Clinton's suggestion this month that he is resigned to its passage.

To Republicans, enshrining fiscal rectitude in the Constitution would remove from the political process all the excuses for why the nation's books cannot or should not always balance. To many Democrats, including Mr. Clinton, that is exactly the problem with the amendment. They maintain that despite the bond market's insistence on public parsimony, the Government should retain the ability to use fiscal stimulus, albeit judiciously, to arrest and reverse a recession, as it has for more than six decades. (The amendment, as most recently drafted, would require a three-fifths vote in both the House and the Senate to run a deficit.)

Indeed, the fight over the amendment has highlighted this question: To what degree should fiscal stimulus be seen as the inevitable and proper response of the Federal Government to a downturn?

If a recession, and a resulting shortfall in tax revenue, came during a concerted push to balance the budget, the Government would be left with a conundrum. Cutting spending further — or raising taxes — to keep deficit reduction on track could make the downturn steeper or longer as a result of fiscal contraction. On the other hand, providing some fuel for a recovery through a fiscal stimulus would risk the wrath of the bond market, which could send interest rates higher.

Proponents of sticking to deficit reduction, even in a downturn, argue that fiscal policy was becoming modestly tighter during the 1990-91 recession, and does not appear to have exacerbated the situation. Moreover, they say, the experience of 1993, when the Clinton Administration raised taxes as part of its deficit-reduction plan without noticeably crimping the economy, suggests that the benefits in lower interest rates outweigh whatever drag that fiscal policy puts on the economy.

"The old Keynesian formula, if it was ever true, has proven no longer to be valid," said Martha Phillips, executive director of the Concord Coalition, a fiscal watchdog group.

But there is an even bigger question in how other policy initiatives, like welfare reform and rescuing Medicare, fit into the balanced budget effort.

The welfare legislation put together by Congressional Republicans and signed by President Clinton last summer will require several million people, most of whom have little or no work experience and few skills, to find jobs in the next several years. Mr. Clinton has proposed employer subsidies and tax credits to encourage companies to hire welfare recipients. But the nation's ability to absorb a big addition to its labor pool will depend, in large part, on how robust the economy remains.

If the economy softens, the Federal Government will come under additional pressure from the states to provide more money to help create jobs. But at a time when Congress will be looking to cut spending, it is doubtful that Washington will be willing to provide much more cash. As it is, Republicans are counting on the new welfare system to save \$54 billion from now through 2002 by cutting specific programs like food stamps and by providing block grants to states, which will have wide discretion in how to allocate the funds.

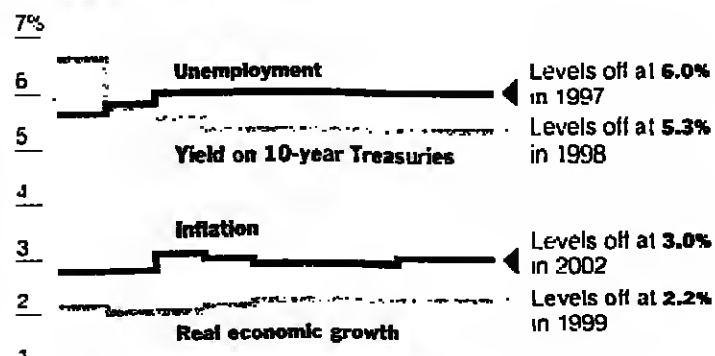
Moreover, Congress is likely to find it politically difficult to increase spending to help welfare mothers find jobs if an economic downturn raises the unemployment rate, which is currently 5.2 percent.

"If a tight labor market is the best employment program we have and it doesn't work very well, then what are we going to do under more nor-

## Assuming the Best

The Republican-controlled Congress bases its forecast that the dwindling Federal deficit will vanish in 2002 on two optimistic premises: The economy will cruise along indefinitely on a moderate-growth, low-inflation, low-interest-rate course, and Federal spending programs and entitlement benefits will be cut deeply along the way.

### ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS



### BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS

Assumed cuts in mandatory Federal spending totals for fiscal years 1997-2002, in billions.	Medicare	\$158
	Medicaid	\$72
	Welfare programs	\$53
	Other entitlements	\$62

Source: Congressional Budget Office

The New York Times

mal times, when labor markets are not so tight?" asked Richard Kogan, an analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a research group in Washington that studies programs for low-income people.

Mr. Kogan said that the experience in states with very low unemployment, like Michigan and Wisconsin today or Massachusetts in the 1980's, suggested that even strong demand for labor generated few private-sector jobs for welfare recipients. Yet spending money to create public-sector jobs holds its own perils, especially in a downturn.

"If the United States were to put a fairly hefty amount of money into public-service employment, this raises the question of what you do for people who lose their jobs in a downturn but are not welfare moms," Mr. Kogan said.

A recession, he added, would not only mean hardship for many people who previously would have benefited from social welfare programs. It would also mean that the role of welfare programs in stabilizing the economy would now be limited.

Welfare spending has always risen more or less automatically as the economy has turned down. But under the block grant system, with its assumption that states bear a responsibility to stretch their funding as far as possible without running to Washington for more, it is questionable whether welfare spending would rise enough to act as a meaningful fiscal stimulus.

The uncertainty about whether Congress will provide more money for welfare is just one of many questions about what a balanced budget agreement will look like. At the top of the list is whether such an agreement would prove credible as the years went by, especially if economic conditions changed.

"While I am fairly confident that a major deficit-reduction package will be enacted next year, I am equally sure that the measure will not be sufficient to achieve balance by 2002 anyway," said Robert D. Reischauer, a former head of the Congressional Budget Office who is now with the Brookings Institution.

"We will dress this proposal up in estimates that suggest it will achieve balance," Mr. Reischauer said. "But then economic weakness, or a failure to achieve the spending cuts that are called for, or unexpected increases in entitlement spending, or some permutation or combination of those factors will insure that we don't reach balance by 2002. If we want to reach balance, we will either have to enact further spending cuts or further tax increases."

Mr. Clinton's current budget proposal has been roundly criticized by Republicans for containing overly optimistic economic assumptions and for back-loading the most painful reductions onto the last two years of the plan — after Mr. Clinton has left office.

The President's plan, Republicans say, is full of gimmicks that allow

him to minimize or postpone cuts in nonmilitary discretionary spending — the one-sixth of the Federal budget on which nearly all the reductions proposed by both parties will have to fall.

(Most of the rest of the budget is either fixed or much harder to cut in one way or another: interest on the national debt, which must be paid to avoid a Government default; Social Security and Medicare, which have huge and powerful political constituencies to defend them against assault, and the Pentagon, which has already absorbed deep cuts.)

The Administration, for example, forecasts that corporate profits will be much stronger in coming years than does the Republican plan — 8.6 percent of gross domestic product in 2002 versus 7.4 percent — which helps the White House to project higher tax revenues. The Administration also counts on phasing out some of its proposed tax cuts after 2000 — a step that some analysts said amounts to a stealth tax increase.

The Republican plan has its own problems — including a question of political viability. While Republican leaders say they have a more credible plan, they rely on even deeper spending cuts than the Administration and continue to promise tax relief.

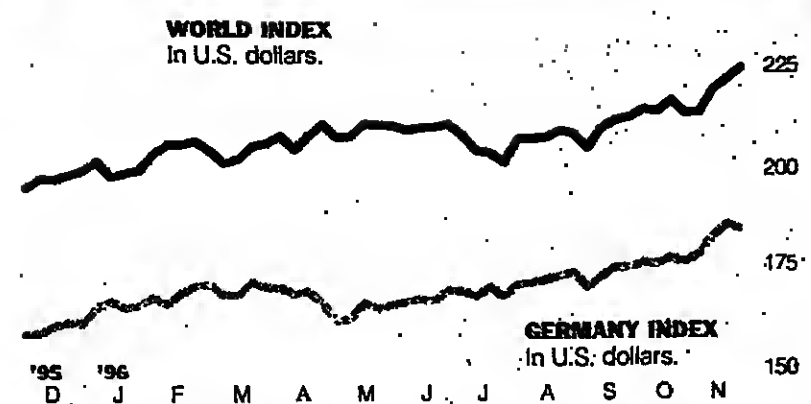
Neither party at this point has a great deal of enthusiasm for plunging back into the political maelstrom surrounding Medicare. But they have little choice. First up is the necessity for a short-term fix to avert insolvency in the hospital-insurance portion of the program, which is projected to go into the red in 2001, and to address the continuing drain on the general budget from rapid increases in payments for physician care.

Mr. Clinton has proposed dealing with the short-term problem largely by cutting payments to health care providers. The Republicans, wounded by Mr. Clinton's portrayal of them during the campaign as willing to hurt the elderly to fix the program, are unlikely to make any bold proposals of their own.

The two parties will probably ask an independent commission to propose a solution to the long-term problem: how to reorganize the program to plan for the surge in demand — and costs to society and the Government — that will accompany the aging of the baby-boom generation. And eventually, Washington will have to begin looking seriously at how to revamp Social Security to cope with the same demographic phenomenon.

All of which suggests a sobering conclusion: that despite the current rosy economic outlook, the divide between President Clinton and the Republicans over how much pain the electorate will tolerate to solve the nation's problems could well mean that these issues and their progeny will dog America beyond 2002.

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

### PERFORMANCE IN U.S. DOLLARS IN LOCAL CURR.

Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	% Chg.
Australia	222.26	3.1	2	17.0	15	4.19	182.07	7.2
Austria	186.78	1.4	11	7.0	21	1.96	145.82	12.3
Belgium	228.80	0.5	20	9.4	20	3.82	174.74	15.1
Brazil	181.15	1.1	14	31.3	2	1.78	343.65	39.3
Britain	271.47	2.2	5	17.8	14	3.98	239.40	8.7
Canada	193.97	1.2	13	30.7	3	1.92	188.10	28.3
Denmark	340.20	0.3	21	17.8	13	1.73	266.95	22.6
Finland	240.85	0.8	16	28.7	5	2.19	229.24	34.5
France	212.41	0.7	17	18.4	12	2.88	169.70	23.3
Germany	187.36	-0.6	24	14.5	18	1.67	146.34	20.1
Hong Kong	500.67	-3.6	1	29.1	4	3.12	497.00	29.1
Indonesia	223.05	-0.7	25	27	1.60	320.87		
Ireland	318.70	-0.1	23	24.7	8	3.42	266.70	18.7
Italy	84.14	2.8	4	14.2	19	2.20	94.29	8.0
Japan	143.36	0.6	18	-7.5	24	0.78	100.79	-0.2
Malaysia	600.31	3.0	3	23.7	7	1.08	582.27	22.7
Mexico	1,189.75	-2.6	27	14.9	17	1.08	1,038.07	17.3
Netherlands	327.54	1.6	8	20.1	11	2.93	252.00	26.3
Norway	92.94	0.9	15	16.7	16	3.99	69.04	6.7
New Zealand	283.54	2.0	6	22.6	8	2.07	243.83	22.9
Philippines	195.73	0.1	22	28	0.62	256.29		
Singapore	418.11	1.3	12	2.7	23	1.00	269.81	1.6
South Africa	325.82	-0.9	26	-15.4	25	2.38	328.30	6.9
Spain	198.95	1.8	7	20.4	10	3.14	190.55	25.5
Sweden	415.66	1.6	9	33.2	1	2.09	407.22	33.0
Switzerland	249.95	0.5	19	5.9	22	1.51	196.32	16.6
Thailand	122.44	-5.8	28	-27.2	26	2.84	120.78	-26.6
United States	304.25	1.4	10	21.1	9	1.97	304.25	21.1

### COMPOSITE INDICES

Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	% Chg.
Europe	234.56	1.3	16.8	2.92	197.88	16.5	
Pacific Basin	180.96	1.1	-2.6	1.22	114.82	2.9	
Europe/Pacific	191.51	1.2	6.4	2.09	146.00	9.3	
World	228.18	1.3	12.8	2.03	195.24	14.8	

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close. © 1996 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's.

## CURRENCIES

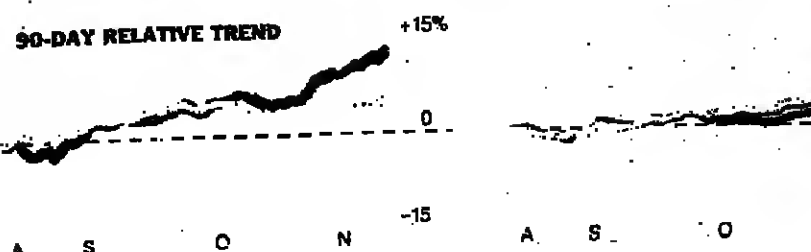
Exchange rate	Friday	Last Friday	Week % Chg.	Year Ago
Japanese yen to the U.S. dollar	111.42	111.10	+0.29	101.53
German marks to the U.S. dollar	1.5071	1.5093	-1.46	1.4193
Canadian dollars to the U.S. dollar	1.3405	1.3390	+0.11	1.3535
U.S. dollars to the British pound	1.8793	1.8637	+0.94	1.5596

Source: Bloomberg Finance Markets; exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

## Nov. 18-22: A Rally in Technology Stocks Helps Spur the Markets; the Dow Nears 6,500

### PRICES

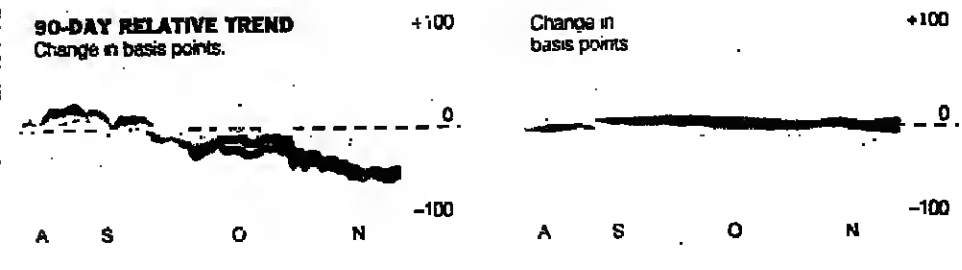
DOMESTIC EQUITIES	DOMESTIC BONDS	AROUND THE WORLD
Broad market S & P 500 index	Treasuries Ryan Labs. Total Return	European stocks F.T.-Actuaries Europe
Blue chips Dow 30 industrials	Municipals Bond Buyer index	Asian stocks F.T.-Actuaries Pacific Basin
Small capitalization Russell 2000 index	Corporates Merrill Lynch Master index	Gold New York cash price



Sources: Bank Rate Monitor, Bloomberg Financial Markets; The Bond Buyer, Datastream; Goldman, Sachs, IBC's Money Fund Report; Merrill Lynch; Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs

### YIELDS

BONDS	OTHER INVESTMENTS
Long bonds	Money market funds
30-year Treasuries	Taxable average
Notes	Bank C.D.'s
2-year Treasuries	1-year small savers
Municipals	Stocks
Bond Buyer index	S & P 500 dividend yield





# The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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## A Case of Cold War Immorality

Morality was often a casualty of American conduct in the cold war, but some of the tradeoffs made in the name of enhanced security were truly shameful. One of the most despicable has just come to light. A Salvadoran guerrilla suspected of involvement in the 1985 assassination of four off-duty United States marines in San Salvador was protected, paid and eventually resettled in California by the American Government in exchange for providing information about rebel military plans.

The thin justification for this deal was that the guerrilla, Pedro Antonio Andrade, could not be definitively tied to the killings and possessed valuable knowledge about the weapons stocks and military activities of the rebels. Even if his connection to the murders was marginal, a claim contradicted by several credible investigations of the crime, the United States had no business shielding Mr. Andrade from prosecution and treating him like a valued ally.

Surely Washington should not give sanctuary to those suspected of plotting against or killing American citizens abroad, no matter how murky the circumstances or how strong the belief that larger interests can be served. The exigencies of the cold war did not justify the suspension of all principles of morality and justice.

In this case, there was good reason to believe Mr. Andrade helped design the 1985 attack and may have been its primary architect. Both the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency soon had evidence of his involvement, and a United

Nations commission that later examined the worst abuses of the Salvadoran war concluded that Mr. Andrade helped plan the assault.

In addition to the four marines, two American businessmen and seven Salvadorans were killed in the guerrilla ambush as they dined at a sidewalk restaurant. At a memorial service for the Americans, President Reagan promised that the United States would use all its resources to bring those responsible to justice.

But instead of seeking prosecution of Mr. Andrade when he was captured by the Salvadoran military in 1989, American intelligence officers and diplomats in El Salvador recommended using him as an informer. By late 1989, the C.I.A. was financing the scheme. Despite objections by the Justice Department and growing doubts in the C.I.A. about the propriety of the deal, Mr. Andrade was resettled in California in 1990. He later moved to New Jersey, where he was recently arrested for overstaying his visa.

Senator Richard Shelby of Alabama, who pressed the Government to review the whole Andrade affair, has rightly called for the Salvadoran to be prosecuted in his homeland or in the United States. William Walker, who as American Ambassador in El Salvador helped arrange Mr. Andrade's transfer to America, now speaks of a "moral commitment" that was made to the Salvadoran when he was resettled. What of the justice due the slain Americans and Salvadorans? It is a debased morality that would justify this sordid case.

## Wolves at Our Door

The wolf is the ultimate symbol of untamed nature. New York's Adirondack State Park is the closest thing to untamed nature anywhere in the Northeastern United States. Conservationists therefore believe that wolves and the Adirondacks would make a perfect match. Further studies will be necessary to determine whether their instincts are right. But if they are, the Eastern timber wolf — fangs and all — should be given a warm welcome.

Some local residents are understandably nervous. The task of overcoming that skepticism will belong to the wildlife biologists and, eventually, to Gov. George Pataki and his environmental advisers. Supporting the wolf will not hurt his rapidly improving image as a conservationist. Groups like the Adirondack Council that are intimately familiar with the interplay between man and nature in the park like the idea. The council's director of research, Michael DiNunzio, says, "It's right for the wolf, right for the park and right for the people."

The Eastern timber wolf inhabited the park until it was exterminated 100 years ago, along with wolves elsewhere. Though there are now only 2,200 wolves in the contiguous 48 states, mostly in Minnesota, a restoration program in Yellowstone National Park, organized by the nonprofit Defenders of Wildlife and managed by the National Park Service, has produced encouraging results. Two small colonies introduced there in January 1995 have grown to nine packs totaling 40 free-ranging wolves.

There are obvious benefits. Wolves help maintain ecological balance by preying on deer and smaller mammals like beavers. Deer are in plenti-

ful supply in upstate New York and the beaver population has soared out of control, causing damage to streams and forests.

Restoring wolves to the Adirondacks would carry important symbolic meaning as well. The state's Constitution stipulates that much of the park must remain "forever wild." What better way to reaffirm that than to reintroduce the surest symbol of true wilderness?

The New York State Farm Bureau, fearing for the safety of livestock, thinks the idea is crazy. Experts agree that wolves, which are as terrified of humans as humans can be of them, pose no danger to residents or visitors. But there are sheep and dairy operations within the park, and both would be at some risk. Livestock losses have so far been small in Yellowstone, and Defenders of Wildlife paid ranchers cash compensation for every loss. The group would extend the same guarantee to New York.

The group has also offered to underwrite a joint feasibility study with New York's Department of Environmental Conservation, which for now is remaining neutral on the subject. That study is the necessary first step in what will undoubtedly be a long public process. But the time can be profitably used. Although biologists agree that the Adirondacks provide an ideal wolf habitat, much of that habitat is in private hands. The state could use the years ahead to buy up or secure easements on some of that land with money provided by the new environmental bond act. If too many of these lands are lost to subdivisions, any hope of returning the wolf to the wild will also be lost.

### Editorial Notebook

## Death by Discrimination?

One of my first assignments as a reporter was to interview a cardiologist who lived on Chicago's Gold Coast, a sliver of affluence set between Lake Michigan and a nasty housing project. Killing time before the interview, I stopped at a jeweler and asked the price of a watch in the window. The manager ducked into a storeroom and led out an enormous Doberman, straining at its leash. With a snarl that matched the dog's, she said, "Now, may I help you?" The cartoon was not much better. She opened the door a crack then shut it in my face.

Many white readers will disbelieve these stories. Many others will see a case of "racial discrimination" by women who had reason to fear damage from a black man. But to be presumed a criminal until proven otherwise is a punishing experience, one that even African-American millionaires know well. The axiom is that you make peace with the experience or lose your mind. But actually reaching peace seems not to be possible. New research suggests that stress related to discrimination may be just as potent a health risk as smoking or a high-fat diet — things that lead to premature death through cardiovascular disease.

Until quite recently, complaints about pervasive, workday racism were widely dismissed as imaginary. First came the videotaped beating of Rodney King. Then came the "soundtrack" for the King beating with Mark Fuhrman, the Los Angeles detective, bragging about stopping blacks at random and beating them for sport. The Texaco tapes are a corporate version of the same phenomenon.

The Texaco executives plot to destroy records for a Federal discrimination case and speak dismissively of minority employees. Some people put a benign interpretation on talk about "black jellybeans" and take comfort in the fact that executives did not use the word "nigger," as originally reported. But the tapes — along with the affidavits filed in court — reveal a climate of discrimination that seems caustic and habitual. The price black executives may have paid is causing considerable speculation among medical researchers and social sci-

## Of Prejudice And Heart Attacks

entists who study discrimination. A new study by a Harvard medical researcher suggests that racial hostility at work leads to increased risk of hypertension, which in turn leads to stroke, heart attacks and organ damage. Previous researchers have demonstrated that African-Americans are more susceptible to hypertension than whites, but have not fully explained the difference. The current study examined blood pressure differences of 4,000 black and white young adults living in four cities. The study, published in the October issue of the American Journal of Public Health, suggests that some African-American blood-pressure problems are related less to diet and genetic factors than to stress associated with discrimination. Blood pressure was highest for working-class black adults who accepted unfair treatment as "a fact of life" or denied that they experienced discrimination. Blood pressure was lower for people who challenged unfair treatment.

Harvard's Nancy Krieger calls her findings "provisional." Critics have complained about her interpretations. Even so, Ms. Krieger's data are consistent with other work in the field. The University of Florida sociologist Joe Feagin, co-author of "Living With Racism: The Black Middle Class Experience," has found that hypertension, angina and gastrointestinal ailments are common among black workers. Many subjects become depressed and withdraw from social contact. Recent studies by Dr. Vickie Mays of U.C.L.A. tell a similar story about entry-level corporate employees, who reported "an overwhelming sense of hopelessness." The youngest and best educated quit several jobs, then changed fields.

Texaco has agreed to pay \$167 million to settle the case. Raises will be given, promotions teedored and diversity seminars held by the score. Even so, the worst is not over. Last week's arrest of a former Texaco official charged with obstructing justice begins a long and traumatic inquiry. Black employees have been through the wringer at Texaco. It should come as no surprise if some of them take the money and run to less hostile environments elsewhere. BRENT STAPLES

## Beware a Global Economy's Many Consequences

To the Editor:  
"Global Forces Batter Politics" (Week in Review, Nov. 17) stereotypes opposition to economic globalization as isolationist and xenophobic. While personalities like Jean-Marie Le Pen in France and Patrick J. Buchanan often get attention, a broadening resistance to economic integration includes environmentalists, working people, consumer rights groups, family farmers, communities of color, religious organizations and advocates of democracy; all of whom are deeply internationalist.

Your article shatters the notion that economic liberalization leads to greater political freedom. In fact, the opposite is true: the more open an economy is to global market forces, the less able its people are to control their destiny.

A few trends are becoming clear. Real power is being transferred to the only entities with global reach: supranational corporations and planetary market forces. Politicians race to dismantle regulatory systems, subsidize exports and enforce intellectual property rights. Both are beyond the reach of any government. That makes corporate managers, not citizens, the policy makers.

As governments forfeit their ability to intervene in the market to protect consumers, workers and the environment, the state is being transformed to help companies compete. The new role of the state is to provide a competitive business climate, not to protect its citizens.

The most chilling political effect is the suppression of real public debate on the changes wrought by economic globalization. In the Presidential campaign, Bill Clinton and Bob Dole avoided the subject. Even the most open societies are failing to examine the many social, ecological, political

and cultural consequences of a globalized economy. VICTOR MENOTTI, San Francisco, Nov. 19, 1996  
The writer is program director of the International Forum on Globalization.

## Strong Franc, No Jobs

To the Editor:  
"Global Forces Batter Politics" (Week in Review, Nov. 17) blames "globalization" for the incongruence of the restrictive fiscal and monetary policies that France has pursued while unemployment rates are rising. In so doing, you accept the excuses of French politicians who would like to avoid blame for dubious decisions, related to the "strong franc" policy, decisions that have a lot to do with national pride and little with economic forces.

The lack of success of policies to fight unemployment in France is related more to lack of interest in tackling its causes than to any global force. When Alain Madelin, the French Finance Minister, was forced to resign last year after he insinuated that civil servants had too many privileges, the reason was not turmoil in the capital markets but the refusal of large sectors of French society to acknowledge that the enormous and hyper-regulating public sector comes at a price.

The inability to adjust one's life style to one's own resources is neither new nor a consequence of globalization. While French and European politicians justify their inability to lead their countries through difficult choices, their citizens must live with Eurosclerosis.

LUIS GARCICANO  
Chicago, Nov. 17, 1996  
The writer is graduate student in economics at the University of Chicago.

## Nativism, U.S.-Style

To the Editor:  
"Global Forces Batter Politics" (Week in Review, Nov. 17) reports that in France, a perception of lost sovereignty to global market forces is striking a nationalistic political chord, while in the United States such appeals are largely going unheeded — for example, Bob Dole's complaints about the surrender of American power to the United Nations.

However, it should be of much concern that Mr. Dole's thinly veiled nativist appeals during the campaign — the delight he took in enunciating "Boutros Boutros-Ghali" or his references to Indonesian influences with the implication of "yellow foreigners" — destroying American politics — were picked up and broadcast with little attention to their undertones.

Americans are deluding themselves if they believe that they are exceptional in the "openness" and "flexibility" of our society as compared with France. France was shaped by large-scale immigration of eastern and southern Europeans well before the more recent North and sub-Saharan Africans and Indonesians. France has seen a diversity of ethnic groups as great or greater than the United States.

As for your comparison of Thomson Multimedia's purchase of RCA in the United States with Daewoo of South Korea's buying the state-owned Thomson consumer electronics company in France, imagine Nissan buying General Motors, or Hitachi buying Boeing. Americans would hardly allow a major auto or aircraft company to be sold to foreign interests.

HAROLD L. ORBACH  
Manhattan, Kan., Nov. 18, 1996  
The writer is associate professor of sociology at Kansas State University.

## We Shall, Alas, Seek Our Own Hamlets and Lady Macbeths

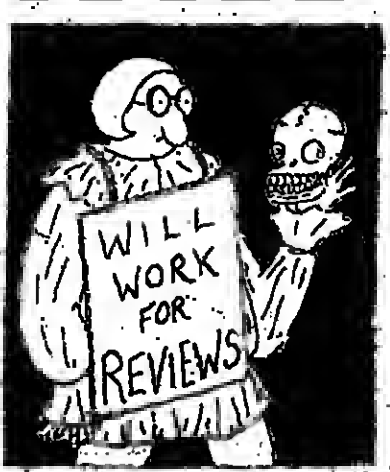
To the Editor:  
I found Margo Jefferson's Nov. 19 Critic's Notebook shortsighted. Universities and theater training academies around this country are churning out hundreds of actors who have been trained in everything from the fine art of Restoration handkerchief usage, Balinese mask work and classical techniques for Shaw and Shakespeare to the avant-garde techniques necessary for performing Robert Wilson and Richard Foreman.

If Ms. Jefferson had to find work as an American Shakespearean actor, steeped "in the fierce sermons of the Puritans," she would realize that what leaves American actors, who love the classics, "falling and gasping" is that there's nowhere to use their technique.

There's no National Theater in the United States, only several Shakespearean companies of pote across this 3,000-mile-wide continent and no consistent, first-rate (nonimported) classical productions on Broadway for which to audition. Compare that with the numbers of classical productions employing actors in London at the Royal Shakespeare Company, the National and, yes, even the West End in a single season.

English actors simply get to flex their classical muscle more frequently than Americans who, through lack of opportunity, feel it atrophy.

So if Ms. Jefferson wants to see strong actors "belp Shakespeare cross the Atlantic," she would do well to address "the limits of talent and imagination" not in the actors but in the "cultural leaders" who



should be fostering a friendlier port of call. NEIL BRADLEY, Santa Monica, Calif., Nov. 19, 1996  
The writer is an actor.

## Highbrow vs. Low

To the Editor:  
Shakespeare was indeed popular in the 19th century, before public amusements divided into "high" and "low" forms.

In citing that division (Week in Review, Nov. 10), your article points out that high and low emerged at the turn of the century in mutual antagonism but suggests that the antagonism between them has now disappeared.

But, to adduce the recent flurry of Shakespeare films as proof of esthetic maturity misconstrues the sophistication of earlier mass audiences.

## Who Could Not Have Known of the Holocaust?

To the Editor:  
Reading about how the British knew that the Nazis were killing Eastern European Jews as early as 1941 (front page, Nov. 19) brought back memories of the day my father came home to tell us what had happened to his family in Sionim, Belarus. The few survivors had managed to get the oews of the mass killings to the United States. His mother, sisters and my cousins were dead.

When the war ended and I grew to adulthood, I often wondered why so many politicians, heads of state and ordinary citizens contended that they did not know what I, a child in Brooklyn, had known in 1941. They did indeed know. JUDITH P. WISNIA, Setauket, L.I., Nov. 19, 1996

To the Editor:  
Re your Nov. 19 front-page article on archives showing that the British Government was aware of Nazi massacres as early as the spring of 1941: Lord Wedgwood, for whom I worked as an adviser, instructed me to find a competent member of the Foreign Office and to convey a secret report giving details of the extermination of Jews in Auschwitz and requesting that the railroad lines leading to it be raided by the Royal Air Force.

On March 26, 1942, I submitted the material to Lord Lintihgo, a member of the Foreign Office. After calls

to the "appropriate" ministers, he told me that "nothing can be done which would interfere with the war effort." This was the Cabinet's decision because, he said, diverting the bombers would tell the Germans that Britain had broken their secret code. MARCUS RETTER, New York, Nov. 20, 1996

To the Editor:  
That British intelligence knew of the Nazi genocide as early as 1941 (front page, Nov. 19) is not surprising. My grandparents, who lived in a two-family house in Paterson, N.J., lacking cryptography tools and intelligence reports, knew of it even earlier. Virtually everyone of their acquaintance knew well before the British and American authorities seem to have learned of it. Today it would be on the Internet in seconds. Then it was passed by word of mouth and smuggled letters. LUCILLE LICHTBLAU, Englewood, N.J., Nov. 20, 1996

## Back to Broadway

To the Editor:  
Frank Rich (column, Nov. 20) misses an important point in his implicit denigration of 1970's and 1980's high-cost, high-tech musicals like "Cats," "Phantom of the Opera" and "Miss Saigon."

Those shows revived the Broadway musical — even when 42d Street had fallen into tawdry disrepute — for millions of theatergoers at a time when musicals might have gone the way of the Stanley Steamer.

Andrew Lloyd Webber's shows, Disneyesque though they may be, brought people who thought of musicals in terms of "South Pacific," "Oklahoma" and "The Music Man" — like me — to Broadway and London's West End. They also employed hundreds of talented performers and theater professionals in work that was more technically and physically demanding, and displayed much more talent, than anything done previously.

Now those spectacular entertainments will bring me and others to "Rent" and then to other, presumably more somber, 1990's shows (that Mr. Rich apparently finds more worthy) with great expectations. I know I would not have got there otherwise. JOHN NORTON, Annville, Pa., Nov. 21, 1996

## Why We Spy on Russia

To the Editor:  
In "Another C.I.A. Betrayal" (editorial, Nov. 20), you suggest that "Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin might ask their respective intelligence agencies why they are still devoting so much money and effort to spying on each other." The simple answer is that although the Yeltsin administration poses no immediate threat to world stability, Russia's nuclear destructive abilities remain.

Many forces in Russia do not agree with the philosophy of the Yeltsin administration. There are hardliners who want to re-establish the superpower status of the former Soviet Union.

You may find it "discouraging to find American and Russian spies still fighting the cold war," but I find it comforting that some have the foresight to prepare for any eventuality. PAUL F. MURRAY, Osterville, Mass., Nov. 20, 1996

The writer is chairman of the Russian Business Foundation, a nonprofit group.

## The Company First

To the Editor:  
RE "A Secret Disclosed Imperturbable Career of State Dept. Aide" (front page, Nov. 18): Our constitutional system is based on the principle that the people — not the intelligence bureaucracy — are sovereign. But the Central Intelligence Agency still appears to live by the principle, that loyalty to the Company is more important than fidelity to the Constitution.

It is the officials who tried to conceal the truth about the agency's operations in Guatemala who should be up for punishment, not Richard Nuccio, who tried to set the record straight. FRANK ASKIN, Newark, Nov. 16, 1996  
The writer is a Rutgers law professor.

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Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

If Not Us, Them

BRUSSELS The decision by President Clinton to keep U.S. troops in Bosnia for another 18 months should be called "Operation I Really Mean It This Time."

For the first year that U.S. troops were in Bosnia, the NATO allies kept saying that the military operation was a great success but that the civilian operation — those efforts to get the parties to actually live together so the peace could be sustained without foreign troops — lagged behind.

Will it be fundamentally different in 18 months? I doubt it. I still believe that civil wars, like Bosnia, end in one of three ways:

1. With a hard partition, as in Cyprus. 2. With a soft partition under a hard fist, as in Lebanon — where there is mixing between communities that still largely live apart and a Syrian hard fist keeps everyone in line.

Therefore, President Clinton is doing the right thing in Bosnia by maintaining the U.S. troops there longer, but he still doesn't have a realistic exit strategy — a strategy for stabilizing Bosnia, without any foreign peacekeepers.

After three days of discussions at NATO headquarters in Brussels, it's clear to me that most U.S. and European officials know that Bosnia is not going to become Switzerland on their watch, so their best hope is that it become Lebanon — a soft partition.

How to keep on keeping the peace in Bosnia.

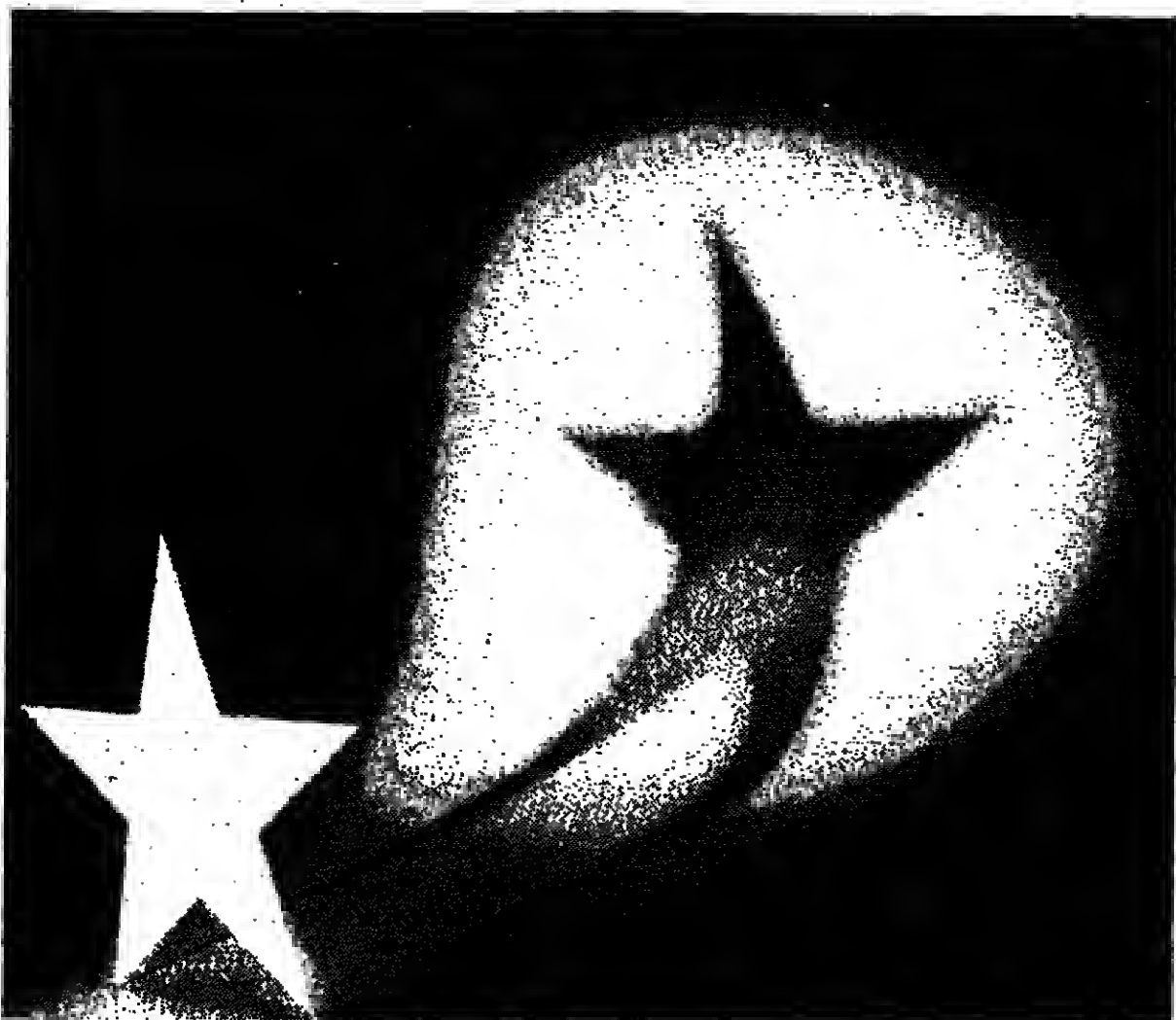
under a hard fist. That means the U.S. will have to pursue a two-track strategy for Bosnia. Track one is to continue trying to promote economic development and political integration there: the more incentives the factions have not to return to war, the fewer outside peacekeepers will be required after 18 months.

On track two, though, the U.S. must begin thinking about who is going to provide the hard fist that will still be needed to keep the peace in Bosnia 18 months from now. It shouldn't be the U.S. It's important that U.S. troops be seen to leave Bosnia after these next 18 months, as the President has promised.

When the Americans do leave, an all-European peacekeeping force, led by Britain and France and organized either within NATO or the Western European Union, should take over on the ground. That is President Clinton's only realistic exit strategy for Bosnia — a handoff to Europe.

For years the Europeans, and particularly France, have been expressing a desire to undertake some military operations in Europe — without America. Forests of trees — whole forests — have been turned into paper for endless studies about how an independent European defense identity would work.

So after IFOR — Implementation Force, Bosnia — and SFOR — Stabilization Force, Bosnia — get ready for EFOR — European Force, Bosnia. And this time we really mean it.



Stephen Doyle

The Racism We Condemn

By Glenn C. Loury

W e emerged from a dream-like political campaign, in which almost nothing of substance was said about racial issues, only to find that from St. Petersburg, Fla., to Pittsburgh the problems of alienation, resentment, contempt and enmity are still with us.

Reactions across the political spectrum to the Texaco discrimination scandal illustrate the cynicism so rife in American race relations. Civil rights leaders called for a national boycott and demanded that Texaco resolve its discrimination case, expand its diversity training programs, and increase its dealings with minority-owned businesses.

Peter I. Bijur, Texaco's chairman and chief executive, has moved with breathtaking speed to appease these demands. Texaco agreed on Nov. 15 to pay more than \$140 million to settle the lawsuit brought by its minority employees, and the company also pledged to turn its affirmative action programs over to a committee largely appointed by outsiders.

I doubt that anyone astute enough to rise to the top of a major corporation really believes that diversity workshops are the way to get blacks and whites to work together with mutual respect. But few will now dare candid expression to that view.

Or, consider the corporate focus on so-called economic development — that is, buying more products from minority-controlled businesses and spending more on advertising in black media outlets.

So much for the liberal solutions. But there is cynicism enough here to cover both sides of the political spectrum. For years, conservatives have been saying that we should be a color-blind society, that taking race into account in the workplace inhibits its achieving this goal and that racial discrimination should be punished, case by case, wherever it exists.

Glenn C. Loury, a professor of economics at Boston University, is the author of "One by One From the Inside Out: Essays and Reviews on Race and Responsibility in America."

those earning more than \$106,000 a year are black, and not one of the 49 highest-paid executives is black. From these numbers alone, it seems reasonable to conclude that blacks have a hard time attaining positions of real power.

The Texaco case exposes the cynicism of both the left and right.

color-blind America think that one cannot prove discrimination with statistics. The color-blind argument insists that looking at employment numbers is wrong, that one should focus instead on the treatment of individuals.

But outsiders or lower-level employees are seldom privy to the complex deliberations and the raft of subjective judgments that go into the selection of the top people in any large, complex organization. Texaco, for instance, had used secret lists to designate which employees had the potential to be senior managers.

Making the advancement of minority employees a measure of a manager's performance is particularly offensive to the color-blind idealists, since it practically guarantees that some promising blacks will receive preference over equally promising whites.

Another name for this practice is "affirmative action." Experience in the Army, and in a number of large businesses, has shown that some program of this sort — which does not lower standards but concentrates on finding and promoting qualified blacks — is probably the single most effective way to eliminate informal barriers to black advancement.

It is strange that this is a message that conservative theorists must learn from their more pragmatic political allies in business. Yet, I find it stranger still that the deep problems in the inner cities, issues that lie at the core of much racial tension in the

Note to Readers

The Op-Ed page welcomes unsolicited manuscripts. Because of the volume of submissions, however, we regret that we cannot acknowledge an article or return it. If manuscripts are accepted for publication, authors will be notified within two weeks.

Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

The Shadow Knows

WASHINGTON I don't want to pay Bruce Lindsey's salary any more.

It has taken a while to piece together exactly what the elusive Mr. Lindsey does. But every time we turn over a Clinton rock, there is Mr. Lindsey trying to hold it in place. Why should Americans subsidize a White House

The man who knows too much.

official whose role is to make sure the improvident President can go on being improvident?

For \$125,000 a year, we could get someone interested in government, rather than someone whose life is devoted to the Sisyphean task of keeping Bill Clinton's personal and political messes under wraps.

Why should the public pay somebody to keep the President out of trouble? That is, after all, what we pay the President for. But it's the darndest thing — trouble just keeps finding him.

If the leader of the free world can't handle that simple task, then he should have to pay for a handyman out of his own salary.

Mr. Lindsey is Mr. Clinton's closest aide, an old friend from the days when they both worked for Senator J. William Fulbright. His job is damage control. For those who have come to believe that the Clinton White House excels in making the innocent look guilty, Mr. Lindsey's zealous efforts to shield the President on Whitewater and Indonesian money look more like what one Clinton official calls "damage enhancement."

The description hardly does Mr. Lindsey justice, because his stonewalling successfully postponed damaging revelations from surfacing until after elections.

Michael McCurry, the President's spokesman, said Mr. Lindsey honestly believed it was appropriate to characterize as "social visits" the discussions on trade policy between the President and the Indonesian billionaire James T. Riady, who had the run of the Oval Office in return for his financial help.

Please, even the President now admits these were not social visits. Mr. Lindsey has had various titles.

His latest is deputy White House counsel, although he's no one's deputy and he's sorely in need of counsel. The gaunt, 48-year-old lawyer is unassuming, but everyone at the White House must live in fear of him because he is so close to the President and is the keeper of the secrets. Other aides fly blind when they lace the cameras to defend the Clintons. Mr. Lindsey stays in the shadows, but he knows what is hidden. He is the innermost circle. Between hearts games with the President, he cleans the stables.

The Washington Post quoted a campaign flight attendant who worked on Mr. Clinton's plane in 1992 as saying Mr. Lindsey told her not to appear on the tarmac with Mr. Clinton when the cameras were rolling and not to accept Mr. Clinton's invitations to work out with him at the Little Rock Y.M.C.A. She also said Mr. Lindsey called her after he was in the White House and asked if reporters had been trying to find out if Mr. Clinton had flirted with her. He instructed her to say "all positive things."

Mr. Lindsey also called several Arkansas troopers and asked them to put a more positive spin on charges that had begun to emerge about Mr. Clinton's nocturnal activities. He tampered down the accusation of one trooper that Mr. Clinton dangled jobs before troopers if they agreed not to talk to the press about his sex life.

The late David Ilishin, a Clinton friend who was the general counsel of the 1992 campaign, once described a 1991 meeting in the Arkansas governor's mansion, with Bruce Lindsey present, where he and Mr. Clinton talked about how the press would treat Mr. Clinton's past if he ran for President. He asked Mr. Clinton if he would level with the press.

"I can't open up my closet," Mr. Clinton told Mr. Ilishin. "I'll get crushed by my skeletons."

Mr. Lindsey's strategy of slamming the door shut on reporters carried the day. He later prevailed against David Gergen, who wanted to turn over all Whitewater papers to The Washington Post, and against Mark Fabiani and Jane Sherburne, the White House lawyers hired to answer Whitewater questions, who urged that the President tell the truth about the visits with Mr. Riady during the campaign.

With Bill Clinton having won his final election, maybe it's time for Bruce Lindsey to go somewhere that needs his special skills. Texaco, perhaps?

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# Characteristics of abuse

## As women around the world protest violence, several experts speak to Heidi J. Gleit about why men batter women

OVER the past six years, 130 Israeli women have been murdered by their husbands, boyfriends, or male relatives. Hundreds of thousands more have been beaten by them and even more have been subjected to other types of abuse, ranging from emotional to financial.

This abuse had almost no connection to the women's behavior, according to Dr. Muhammad Haj-Yihia, a professor at Hebrew University's School of Social Work. "Many times we hear that the abused woman is provocative. This is a myth," he said. "Men beat their wives because they think they have a right to do it. Studies proved that more than 98 percent of abused wives are not provocative. They are beaten before they open their mouths."

There also is not any type of specific behavior that sets off the violence, says Eetta Prince-Gibson, a teacher in Hebrew University's School of Social Work and a PhD student in its psychology department. "Violent people get upset the same way other people get upset. It's not usually anything so different than what annoys other people," she says. "They think it's the woman's job to please them and express it through violence."

Prince-Gibson cites low self-esteem as one factor in abuse. When a husband - even one in a powerful public position, such as MK Haim Dayan who faced recent allegations of beating his wife, Rachel - feels powerless and unhappy, he will try and demean another person to gain "a sense of

control and power." Haj-Yihia attributes domestic violence to a number of characteristics that clinical studies have found in abusive men. [They] come from violent families and either witnessed violence against their mothers by their fathers or were beaten themselves, he says. As a result, this was the only way they "learned" to resolve conflicts in their relationships with their wives and children.

Abusive men also tend to have "rigid sex-role stereotypes," he says, and view the wife's role as being submissive and the husband as dominant. Their expectations regarding their wives - and women in general - are "non-liberal, patriarchal and non-egalitarian." Such men consider their wives their "private property" which they can treat however they please, he says.

While he blames society for teaching men these beliefs, the problem is that abusive men tend to internalize them and accept them as the natural balance of power. "When the husband sees this power imbalance is challenged, he thinks he has the right to restore it by any means, including violence, because society will accept it," Haj-Yihia says.

"The main characteristics of men who batter - East and West - are not so different," he adds. "It's true that the Arab world, the Moslem world in particular, is a very patriarchal society, however, other characteristics are also there. The main difference we may find is how the woman may cope with violence and the resources available to her," he says, adding that he is unaware of legislation against domestic violence in any Arab country. "Ultimately, men



are more powerful in society and use this against women," Prince-Gibson says.

Dr. Sylvia Bijani, a sociology professor at Beit Berl, also places the blame for domestic violence on society. "There are institutionalized power relationships inside the family. Whenever you have total power over someone else you [are liable to] use violence to impose your will," she says.

"Psychological problems do exist, but they would not be expressed if society did not allow them to exist," she says. The solution is to change legislation and society's values in order to end "women's dependence on men."

Haj-Yihia agrees, though his focus is on those involved in abusive relationships. "I believe in cognitive restructuring. [We must] change the way they [abusive

men] think about women," Haj-Yihia says.

"We should bring them to believe that they are solely responsible for their violence. No matter what their wives do they do not deserve to be beaten." He says the men should be taught how to resolve conflicts, alleviate stress and control anger, and to listen, appreciate, and empathize with their wives' needs.

"The same time we are working with the husband," he adds, "we must work with the woman to empower her, to convince her she is not responsible for being a victim. Many times they [abused women] start to internalize the accusations."

## International Day Against Violence Against Women

LOCAL women's organizations have teamed up to plan a number of activities to mark the International Day Against Violence Against Women.

12-3 p.m. today: Women's organizations will have information booths set up in front of Hamashbir Lazarchan on King George Street in Jerusalem.

3 p.m.: A procession in memory of women murdered in domestic disputes will proceed from Hamashbir to the Jerusalem Cinematheque.

5 p.m.: Tahal Ran's prize-winning play *Where is Ruti?* will be performed at the Cinematheque.

6 p.m.: A panel discussion called "Violence against women. Who cares about it?" will be chaired by sociologist Jessica Nevo.

Throughout the evening, the women's organizations will maintain information booths at the Cinematheque.

Also, on Wednesday at 7 p.m., The Council for the Advancement of Women in Jerusalem will host a program in the City Council Room at the municipality featuring Dr. Lenore Walker, an international expert on combating violence against women. - H.J.G.

# Physical pressure on detainees permitted

LAW REPORT ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, before the President Justice Aharon Barak and Justices Mishael Cheshin and Elyahu Mazza, in the matter of Muhammad Abdil Aziz Hamdaan, petitioner, versus the General Security Service, respondent (H.C. 8049/96).

HAMDAAN was detained in 1992 and admitted he was an active member of the Islamic Jihad movement. He was deported to Lebanon, was again imprisoned after his return, and later placed in administrative detention. In March 1996 he was detained by the Palestine Authority as a member of an extreme terrorist organization, but was released in August. He was again detained by the Israeli authorities on October 24, on the basis that he was suspected of activity in the Islamic Jihad.

He was interrogated by security agents, and on November 12 he petitioned the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the use of physical force which, he alleged, had been used against him. On November 13 the security service agreed to an interim injunction

until its counsel had had the opportunity to fully investigate the facts, and on November 14 it filed an urgent application to set the injunction aside.

JUSTICE BARAK gave the decision of the court. The service averred, he said, that a few days before Hamdaan's detention it had received reports creating a strong suspicion that he had vital information which, if disclosed at once, would save human life and prevent serious attacks in Israel. There was a real fear, it added, that such attacks would be carried out in the near future.

Following such reports, Hamdaan had been transferred to Jerusalem. His interrogation revealed further facts disclosed only during the last few days, and even the previous night (13 November). The service submitted it was vital and urgent to continue Hamdaan's interrogation immediately, without the restriction imposed by the interim order, to reveal the facts within his knowl-

edge, and save lives.

It had also submitted that section 34(11) of the Penal Law of 1977 permitted the use of physical force in these circumstances, although Hamdaan's counsel challenged this submission. (Under the above section a person shall not bear criminal responsibility for an act which was immediately necessary to save his own, or another person's, life, freedom, body, or property [or to protect himself, or another], from real danger of serious injury resulting from a then existing situation, and he had no alternative but so to act.)

The service's counsel; the President continued, had emphasized that the physical means contemplated did not constitute "torture" within the meaning of the 1984 International Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

The court, he said, with counsel's consent, had read the service's classified information, and had heard its interrogators and

their explanations. It was satisfied the information supported a strong suspicion that Hamdaan knew vital facts which, if revealed immediately, would prevent a serious tragedy, save lives, and forestall grave injury. It had decided, therefore, that the interim injunction was no longer justified.

In conclusion, the President continued, "it is unnecessary to point out that setting aside the interim injunction is in no sense a permit to employ means in Hamdaan's interrogation which the law does not authorize, and which are against the law. In this regard we have not been told what means of interrogation the service contemplates, and we express no opinion about them. Moreover, our decision relates to the interim injunction alone, and we express no final opinion on the questions of principle raised before us relating to the application of the defense of necessity and its scope."

For the above reasons the temporary injunction was set aside. Shai Nitzan, Senior Assistant State Attorney, appeared for the Security Service, and Andre Rosenthal appeared for Hamdaan.

The decision was given on November 14, 1996.

# Tasmania's latest star

EARTHLY CONCERNS D'VORA BEN SHAUL

DOWN in Tasmania there's a completely new volunteer activity. It's called "star busting," and it involves the collection and destruction of starfish from the Derwent estuary at the port of Hobart. So far, volunteers have collected and destroyed several tens of thousands of Japanese starfish, but there are still about 28 million of these invading and destructive creatures left to go - and even the most optimistic experts don't really believe that manual collection will ever manage to stay ahead of the unbelievably fast reproduction rate.

It all started in the early '80s when ships that took on cargo and ballast water in the Japanese ports discharged this water in the ports of Tasmania. Unfortunately the water contained larvae of the Japanese starfish *Asteris amurensis*, and these larvae felt just as happy at 43 degrees South as they had in their original home, at 43 degrees North.

Within a few years, the transplanted starfish had not only established themselves, but since there is no local predator to control them, had become the dominant carnivore in the entire ecosystem, preying on molluscs, all sorts of hivalve sea creatures, and, by gobbling up their eggs, had brought the native Tasmanian handfish - one of the staple food fishes of the area - to the brink of extinction.

Culturists of seafood beds now fear that they will soon be simply out of business. Not only do the starfish multiply rapidly with an adult female producing several million eggs a year, but the larvae remain in their almost microscopic stage for several months and are carried by ocean currents to other ports in the area.

Alerts are in effect at almost all Australian ports and in New Zealand ports showing this predatory starfish are widely circulated with a caption of "Wanted: Dead or Alive."

As a matter of fact, the starfish are doing much better in their new home than they are in the waters from whence they came around Japan. There, a parasite, *Orchitophya*, has arrived - although no one knows where it came from or how it got to Japan. But this parasite destroys the sperm of male starfish and in some areas there are now no larvae being produced at all. In fact recently Japanese scientists have had to import starfish from Tasmania for their research on the parasite.

In Tasmania, the authorities and the marine biologists have seriously considered using this parasite to try and control the Japanese starfish invaders, but doing this is a very serious matter since the parasite also infests some other species of sea life and no one is sure just what might happen if it were introduced into the Tasmanian ports.

Of course, it isn't really oews that sometimes an introduced species can cause severe ecological damage, but here we have a very special case of an accidental introduction that has been as much a disaster as was the introduction of the Nile perch into Lake Victoria in East Africa.

What is clearly brought home is that any steps taken to eradicate the starfish must be considered extremely carefully because the introduction of a parasite to control the invader just might do more harm than the starfish themselves. So, for now, it's skin-divers with snorkel and basket that remain Tasmania's only means of control.

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# BUSINESS & FINANCE

Monday, November 25, 1996

## Israel raises \$216m. through consortium of banks

Jerusalem Post Staff

THE Israeli government, through a consortium of 21 international banks, has raised FF 1.1 billion (\$216 million).

Five banks - Hapoalim, Banque Nationale de Paris, Bayerische Landesbank, The Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank and Nat West Markets - agreed in September to finance a loan of FF 1.01b. for seven years with an option for an eighth year. The interest, if the conditions remain unchanged, based on 1996 figures will be repaid at an annual 3.8 percent for the first five years, then at 3.85% a year thereafter.

The money was accrued through banks from France, Germany, Italy, Austria, the UK, Japan, the US and, for the first time, Singapore.

The agreement will be signed in London on Tuesday by accountant-general Shai Talmon and his deputy Avi Elkand.

"This shows the belief international banks have in the economic potential of Israel," Talmon said yesterday.

Meanwhile, Talmon and Elkand, together with Treasury Director-General David Brodet, are travelling to Japan and Europe today in an attempt to raise \$200m., as the first stage of the three-year program to raise \$750m. on the Eurobonds market.

The government and seven leading underwriters signed the final agreement for the program in September.

The Treasury officials will meet potential investors in Frankfurt, Tokyo and London ahead of the flotation process, which is expected to begin next month.

## Egged, Dan on the road to competition by year's end

### Transport Ministry: El Al must wait for later

DAVID HARRIS

THE process of opening the Egged and Dan transportation companies to competition will begin before the year's end, Transport Ministry director-general Nahoum Langental told the *Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Langental also said El Al's privatization cannot begin while the company is in "its current financial situation."

The law governing the operation of Egged and Dan is likely to be one of those targeted for amendment as part of the government's structural reform program, which is expected to be announced in the next two weeks.

Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and Finance Minister Dan Meridor have made no secret of the fact they intend to reform the transportation sector. They

want to open the bus companies to competition, probably through privatization.

Meridor referred to Egged and Dan as "sleeping dogs" during an August interview. "We want to see here public transportation of the sort our readers ride across the developed world," he said.

The intended result of demopolizing the companies would include ending government subsidies, greater efficiency and cheaper prices. "We will devise ways for reducing ticket prices in

buses and trains, but not through subsidies," said Meridor.

The delay in the sale of El Al comes after new general manager Yoel Feldschuh said he expects the company will end 1996 with a \$100 million loss.

However, Transport Minister Yitzhak Levy has made clear his desire to see El Al privatized as soon as possible, probably through a public flotation, based on the model of British Airways.

The process, according to Levy, would take two years to complete.

When asked whether El Al's debt would be wiped clean, as the British government did when it sold British Airways, Langental said the government is "checking every possibility."

Netanyahu is expected to outline the privatization policies of the government for the next two years and indicate the levels of income expected from company sales, during tonight's Korei Foundation-Hebrew University seminar on privatization and capital markets.

However, he will not use the event to announce the full list of companies to be sold. This will be done during a media conference, to be held before the end of next week, according to the head of privatization in the Prime Minister's Office Moshe Leon.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

Bezeq's Kani expected to head Clal: Bezeq general manager Yitzhak Kani is expected to take over from David Wainshal, general manager of Clal Israel, in April, a source close to the company confirmed yesterday.

The Clal Group is considered among the largest holding companies in the country, controlling more than 120 subsidiaries and affiliates in industry, trading, construction, insurance, tourism, and the capital market. Kani was appointed general manager of Bezeq six years ago.

Galit Lipkis Beck

Ornat to become private: Ornat Industries will become Israel's fourth private electricity generator, the company announced yesterday. The Yavne-based alternative energy systems manufacturer and exporter will produce 30 megawatts of electricity, following an agreement with the board of directors of the Israel Electric Corporation. Ornat will operate a new oil-fired power station in the Negev in a deal worth \$50 million, according to the IEC. The station will be the first in the private sector to be built using Israeli technology alone.

David Harris

Building starts drop 27%: In the first nine months of 1996, there were 37,060 building starts for apartments, a 27% drop from the corresponding period one year ago, but a 25% increase compared to the same period in 1994, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday. The public housing sector was hit harder than the private sector. Public housing starts represented 37% of apartment starts, compared with 48% during the same period last year.

Jennifer Friedlin

## Kleiner calls on Treasury to offer alternative budget cuts

EVELYN GORDON

THE Knesset Finance Committee seemed set to approve several sections of the Economic Arrangements Law accompanying the budget yesterday, though no votes will be taken for close to a month.

However, there is still no agreement on a few key issues, including the cuts in child allowances and increased payments for doctors' visits. MK Michael Kleiner (Gesher) warned that if the Treasury did not come up with alternatives to these proposals soon, a "dangerous dynamic" would be created.

"The government cannot break its promises to its coalition partners, and it cannot break its promises to the voters," he said.

The finance committee discussed six sections of the Arrangements Law yesterday.

The first involved "three changes" to the Demobilized Soldiers Law, which the Treasury estimates would save NIS 170 million. The most important of the three is elimination of the rent subsidy, which the Treasury said has resulted in widespread fraud. However, another change would benefit those who do not pursue higher education - who are generally from the poorer classes - by allowing soldiers to receive certain monies even if they do not take courses.

Acting committee chairman Silvan Shalom (Likud) said he had some reservations about canceling the rent subsidies, but both he and

Kleiner said they thought the changes would pass.

A second section involves canceling certain benefits under the Senior Citizens Law, saving NIS 100m. The final Treasury proposal preserves subsidies for public transportation, medicines and city taxes - the sections most important to the poor - but eliminates subsidies for television license fees (except for the very poor) and tickets to places such as theaters and parks. Coalition MKs agreed that the subsidies being canceled largely benefit the rich.

The third item is postponement of the long school day for two years, which the Treasury expects to save "several hundred million shekels."

"A universal long school day just subsidizes the rich," who pay for extra hours for their children anyway, Kleiner explained; it therefore made more sense to propose extra hours for the poor only, which the government has agreed to do.

However, both Shalom and Kleiner said they would like to accompany postponement of the long school day with a law mandating transition to a five-day school week. This would also save money, which could be used to help weaker students. The main problem with this, Shalom said, is the opposition of the teachers' unions.

Fourth was an amendment to a law requiring an adult to accompany

all special-education children on school buses. Under this amendment, the education minister could determine which categories of children actually need accompaniment, with the approval of the Knesset Labor and Social Affairs Committee. The Treasury expects to save NIS 70m. this way, and MKs agreed that adult companionship is not necessary for all children in special education.

The committee also agreed to cancel a privilege whereby retiring army personnel get both a salary and pension for one month. This would save NIS 10m., and MKs agreed that there was no justification for the overlap.

The final item was cancellation of a law which gives shipping companies the income taxes paid by Israeli sailors, to encourage them to hire Israeli. Shalom said this was the only section which might have trouble passing, though Kleiner said he favored the change. MKs were afraid the bill would result in Israeli sailors being replaced by cheap foreign labor - which would not only prevent the Treasury from collecting the anticipated NIS 36m. in tax revenue, but would also require it to pay unemployment benefits.

Opposition MKs objected to all the changes.

"How is it possible to pass laws one year and then reverse them the next?" demanded MK Avraham Shohat (Labor).

## Japan: Government aid cut won't reduce our investment here

DAVID HARRIS

CUTTING capital-investment aid will not reduce Japanese investment in Israel, Tokyo's ambassador Haruhiko Shibuya told the *Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

In July, the cabinet decided to reduce state aid on capital investments in zone A development areas from 34 percent to 20% of gross investments, and to 10% in zone B areas. That unleashed a wave of criticism from businessmen who say the measure will strangle potential investments.

However, Shibuya says it is unlikely Japanese businesses - some of Israel's biggest trading partners - would be put off by this. "When it is equally applied, I think it doesn't matter much," Shibuya said, though he added that if investors from some countries were exempted from the cuts it might become a problem.

Japanese investors do not expect preferential or inferior treatment, but rather are looking for the best quality workforce, conditions and final product. The only thing preventing substantial Japanese investment in Israel is the stalled peace process, said Shibuya.

Bilateral trade totaled some \$2.15 billion in 1995, making Japan Israel's second-largest trading partner after the US.

Government ministers and senior civil servants say they are convinced reducing the aid will not have an adverse effect on investment. Industry and Trade Minister Natan Sharansky has issued words of caution, stressing the contents of the new capital-investment aid law and its conditions must not be changed for at least four years. This, he said, would ensure foreign investors do not get a bad impression, as they did from the abortive sale of Bank Hapoalim to the Clal-Ornat consortium. In that case, the conditions of the sale were changed by the Brodet committee.

Meanwhile, the Manufacturers' Association in Haifa and the *Yotvot* yesterday published the results of a survey that suggested 85% of all industrial investments in the region in recent years took advantage of the capital-investment aid program.

The Finance Ministry repeatedly has claimed only 9% of all investments take advantage of the aid.

However, the manufacturers claim the Treasury figure takes into account all forms of investments, including those in electricity, water, private services, transport and communications, which do not qualify for the aid anyway. The association puts the real figure at an annual average of 40% from 1991 to 1995.

## Risk insurer likely to sue Nissim Gaon

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THE management of Israel Foreign Trade Risks Insurance Corporation Ltd. (Iftric) has decided in principle to sue businessman Nissim Gaon and the companies under his ownership, irrespective of whether his overseas business is declared bankrupt, a senior source in the company said yesterday.

At the end of last week, the Federal Court in Lucern, Switzerland, ruled to freeze proceedings to declare Gaon's Swiss-based Noga import-export company bankrupt. Creditors have filed some 20 lawsuits against Noga, Gaon's flagship company.

The Federal Court, which is the highest "legal" authority in Switzerland, made the ruling three days after Geneva's Appeal Court ruled to declare Noga bankrupt, at the request of a Russian creditor.

The Federal Court instructed the proceedings be frozen until December 4 at the request of Gaon and the Swiss banks, Noga's largest creditors. The creditors fear they will have to write off their loans to Noga if the grain trading company does not reach an arbitrage agreement with Russian companies that owe it money. Noga owes tens of millions of dollars to the Swiss banks, according to one creditor.

On December 4, Noga and the Swiss banks will issue their appeal to the Appeal Court, while court-appointed representatives will present their evaluation of the company, said Eli Antebi, Gaon's representative in Israel.

Noga owes \$11 million to the government-owned Iftric. The loans were provided to Noga in 1992-1993 by the company's previous management, headed by Ami Kamir. Iftric did not receive any guarantees on the loans.

During the last 18 months, Iftric management and local banks have been in contact with representatives of the Noga group in an attempt to arrange debt rescheduling, but the debts have not been repaid. About two weeks ago, Iftric repaid its loans from Discount Bank and Bank Leumi. The company is expected to pay back its loan from Maritime Bank within the next few days.

An Iftric source said the company has decided to take legal procedures against Noga in an attempt to reduce its losses.

## Discount Investments records NIS 5m. quarterly profits

COMPANY RESULTS  
GALIT LIPKIS BECK

DISCOUNT Investments, a subsidiary of IDB Holding Group,

reported a third-quarter net profit of NIS 5m. compared to NIS 4m. in the third quarter of 1995.

Net income for the nine-month period fell to NIS 108m. compared to NIS 116m. for the same

period the previous year. The decline in third-quarter earnings is due primarily to losses sustained by Seiter, which reduced Discount's share in the profits of included companies by NIS 35m.

In addition, the profits of the industrial-sector companies declined by about NIS 5m., mainly due to the slump in the capital market.

The company's revenue from management fees also declined by about NIS 4m.

In the electronics sector, Gilat, Nice, Tel-Ad and Tevel reported improved profitability,

as did Blades in the industrial sector.

Cellcom completed the third quarter with a net profit of NIS 255 m. compared to earnings of NIS 110.3m. in the same quarter last year.

The company currently serves a customer base of 450,000 subscribers compared to 195,000 subscribers at the end of last year.

LA NATIONALE, an insurance company, completed the third quarter of 1996 with a net profit of NIS 8.8 million compared to a net loss of NIS

30.97m. in the same period last year.

In the first nine months of the year, net losses fell to NIS 53.98m. compared to losses of NIS 77m. in the same period last year.

The nine-month losses were primarily due to losses of NIS 60.94m. from the life-insurance division, including losses of NIS 23.4m. from life-insurance policies that were cancelled.

In the period, Moshe Pereg, a former director of the company, was arrested on suspicion of falsifying documents and violating securities regulations.

Pereg, who was released on bail, is suspected of misleading the company's investors by artificially inflating La Nationale's profits in transactions with kibbutzim and foreign reinsurers.

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**ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS**

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (11.9.96)

Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	4.750	5.000	5.375
French franc (FF 200,000)	3.675	4.000	4.250
German mark (DM 200,000)	1.925	1.825	2.125
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	0.625	0.750	1.000
Yen (10 million yen)	-	-	-

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates\* (22.11.96)

CURRENCY BASKET	CHECKS AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep. Rate
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	
Currency basket	3.6357	3.6944	-	-	3.6882
U.S. dollar	3.2190	3.2710	3.16	3.32	3.2470
German mark	2.1471	2.1818	2.11	2.22	2.1654
French franc	0.4241	0.4316	0.43	0.45	0.4279
Japanese yen (100)	2.8841	2.9408	0.82	0.86	0.8384
Dutch florin	1.9141	1.9480	1.88	1.98	1.9181
Swiss franc	2.5411	2.5821	2.49	2.62	2.5838
Swedish krona	0.4655	0.4934	0.47	0.51	0.4889
Norwegian krona	0.5680	0.5981	0.49	0.53	0.5129
Denish krona	0.7114	0.7229	0.69	0.74	0.7239
Finland mark	2.4020	2.4408	2.36	2.48	2.4233
Canadian dollar	4.4800	4.5904	4.56	4.88	4.6379
Australian dollar	0.8771	0.9084	0.86	0.91	0.8909
S. African rand	1.0414	1.0882	1.05	1.12	1.0730
Belgian franc (10)	3.0508	3.1001	2.99	3.16	3.0719
Austrian schilling (10)	2.1488	2.1848	2.11	2.22	2.1682
Italian lira (1000)	0.9100	0.9280	0.91	0.96	0.9379
Jordanian dinar	4.1273	4.1945	4.08	4.28	4.2270
Egyptian pound	5.4278	5.5149	5.38	5.60	5.4748
Iran punt	2.5535	2.5947	2.50	2.64	2.5757
Spanish peseta (100)	-	-	-	-	-

\*These rates vary according to bank. \*\*Bank of Israel.  
SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

The Jerusalem Post  
Key Features

Gold hits month low  
speculation  
pounds  
COMMODITY  
ROUNDUP

POLICE  
Arrested...  
Page 14



Key Representative Rates	
Change	
U.S. Dollar	NIS 3.8470
Starting	NIS 5.4700
German mark	NIS 2.1604

## Gold hits 20-month low as speculators pounce

### COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

LONDON (Reuters) - Gold waltzed in a new, lower price range at the end of last week, following Thursday's slump to fresh 20-month lows.

"It's not surprising that gold is pretty quiet today after yesterday's big move. I see it in a \$375.50-\$377.50 range near term," a dealer said Friday.

Bullion fixed slightly lower in the morning at \$376.90 an ounce, compared to \$377.00 on Thursday afternoon. Both were low fixings since gold was set at \$376.60 an ounce on March 6, 1995.

Prices had tumbled below a key technical support level around \$377 an ounce on Thursday afternoon amid heavy selling pressure from speculators and producers and bearish sentiment.

"The selling was high quality, which is not to be bought back," one dealer said.

Physical demand from the Far East helped lift gold from Thursday's lows below \$376 an ounce, and dealers reported light buying in early European trading.

Initial price support was seen emerging at around \$373.

But eventually gold appeared destined to test still lower levels, according to technical analysts studying historical price charts.

"There are willing sellers above the market. Gold is looking at an objective down to the \$370 area," said analyst Cliff Green of Trend Analysis.

A period of consolidation within a lower price band and even small corrections higher were expected before prices sink to that key support level, Green added.

"But rallies are going to be short-lived and insubstantial," he added. Silver had slid some 10 cents on Thursday in sympathy with gold, and was indicated unchanged from the London close at \$4.86/\$4.88 an ounce in early trading.

But several dealers and analysts said it too was due to head down after its recent period of relative stability.

"Silver looks awful on the charts and it definitely has potential to slip lower towards the mid-\$4.60," a dealer said, adding that some selling had entered the market.

Platinum was barely changed from Thursday's London close at \$382.50/\$383.50, and, like silver, still holding within its broader trading range of \$380-\$390.

## POLICE

(Continued from Page 1)

see it. For instance, courts, which are only entitled to know of actual convictions when sentencing, have also been told about accusations which did not result in indictments.

"The distinction between the two databases makes it necessary that they be maintained by the police in separate computer files, with each file given a name that clearly reflects its contents, to prevent any mistake or mix-up between the two files," the justices ordered.

Furthermore, they noted, access to the second list - and in some cases, even to the criminal registry itself - is permitted by law only under regulations approved by the attorney-general and the Knesset Law Committee. For 14 years after the Criminal Registry Law was passed in 1981, however, the police never bothered to submit its regulations to the Knesset for approval. They finally did so last year, but because the Knesset dissolved early for the elections, the rules were never approved. Therefore, the justices said, all transfers of information from these databases have until now been illegal, and will continue to be so until these rules are approved.

The justices also agreed with Fishler that people should be able to get a printout of all information in these databases relevant to themselves. Until now, the police have permitted people to look at this information on the computer screen but not to get a printout, on the grounds that a printout would make it easier for the information to fall into the wrong hands. However, the justices ruled that an individual's right to information concerning himself includes the right to a printout - if he wants to show it to someone else, that is his business, they said.

However, they rejected one portion of the petitions, which was that cases closed due to lack of evidence should not be included in the second list. The justices ruled that this information could potentially be important to the police.

# Italy PM: ERM reentry impending

MILAN (Reuters) - Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi said on Friday the lira looks poised to rejoin the European exchange rate mechanism (ERM) and that the move could be "just hours away."

Prodi told Italian news agencies AGI and ANSA while on a trip to Sicily that the lira would be back in the ERM in a matter of "a few hours or a few days."

Earlier, the odds shortened on a swift lira return to the currency grid after a four-year absence, when Italy asked a key European Union monetary policy body to meet this coming Saturday.

A senior source told Reuters in Frankfurt the government had asked for a meeting of the European Union monetary committee to be convened on Saturday. The committee meets in Brussels.

Prodi said although there were no formal talks between Italy and its partners, "We are exchanging the necessary data for a lira return to the ERM," according to ANSA. "That is the way it is going. These are not formal negotiations," Prodi said.

The monetary committee, attended by central bankers and senior treasury officials from EU member countries, would be entrusted with agreeing the central rate of exchange between the lira and the other currencies in the ERM grid.

Italy has said it is determined to take the lira back into the ERM to establish its credentials as a prime contender to join European economic and monetary union (EMU) in 1999.

A European Commission spokesman in Brussels said he could not confirm or deny that the Italian government had requested the meeting. There was no immediate comment from Rome.

Market speculation that Italy could make its move within hours was set ablaze when Treasury Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi said on Friday in Frankfurt that the Italian government would "seek the reentry of the lira into the ERM in November."

That suggested that Italy intended to bring the lira back into the currency grid either this weekend or next.

Ciampi appeared to signal in Frankfurt that differences had receded between Italy and key EU partners France and Germany over what parity level is reported for the lira's return.

Ciampi told reporters there was no evidence that Paris or Bonn are trying to delay the timing of the lira's reentry.

France, whose competitive edge was hunted after the lira last some 30 percent of its value following its 1992 exit from the ERM in a currency crisis, is concerned that the lira should not be brought back at too keen a rate.

With the lira's return looking likely this weekend, financial market speculation turned to the central "parity rate" which would be set between the lira and other currencies.

The lira has strengthened in recent days and was quoted at around 997 lire against the mark on Friday.

A Reuters poll of 10 economists last Wednesday showed a majority expected a central parity rate of 1,000 against the mark. The lira would be allowed to fluctuate 15 percent either side of the central rate.

Economists were also openly wondering whether the Bank of Italy would cut interest rates ahead of the lira's return to the ERM or whether it would prefer to wait.

"A post-ERM [reentry] cut would be better received by the markets," said Ken Watret, an economist at Paribas in London. "A rushed cut would give the impression it was linked to ERM reentry rather than the outlook for inflation."

Preliminary inflation figures for November released by Italian cities on Thursday evening signalled that inflation may be set to fall to 2.6 percent year-on-year from 3 percent in October, smoothing the path for an interest rate cut.

The lira was forced out of the ERM in September 1992, when a crisis of confidence in international financial markets over Italy's indebted finances precipitated a run on the currency.

## Poles line up to join privatization scheme

WARSAW (Reuters) - Long-forgotten communist-era style lines returned to Polish cities as hundreds of thousands of eligible adults rushed to beat the Friday deadline for picking up units in the country's mass privatization program.

Poles have been flocking to PKO BP Bank's 1,200 outlets for the last two weeks to buy certificates in the scheme before the end of the 12-month distribution period on Friday.

The certificates are to be exchanged next year for shares in 15 National Investment Funds created to manage and privatize more than 500 small and medium-sized companies.

The unit, initially offered to citizens for 20 zlotys (NIS 22), now trades at around 150 zlotys at the bourse and exchange offices, so many Poles are content to take a quick profit while others ponder becoming shareholders for the first time in their lives.

"I don't know much of what this is all about but why waste 100 zlotys...even if this means seven hours in a queue?" said retired construction worker Bogdan Michalicki, who has a pension of some 500 zlotys a month.

He arrived at a Warsaw banking outlet at 5.00 a.m. local time to discover about 40 people before him. By 9.00 a.m., when the bank opened, there were well over 100 waiting in line.

"Poles are simply like that. They always wait for the last moment with everything. I live just next to the bank and had thousands of opportunities to buy my unit," said one young woman.

At many banks "queue committees" were formed, reviving long-obsolete communist-era techniques to allow people to take turns in long lines.

"We haven't seen anything like this since the time of the (communist) People's Republic of Poland, when people queued like this for a washing machine or a TV set," said PKO BP spokesman Janusz Ostaszewski.

Ostaszewski estimated that more than 25 million people would have bought the unit by the end of the sale on Friday evening - about 90 percent of those eligible. "This is a great success. It shows confidence in the program," said Wieslaw Kaczmarek, deputy treasury minister and former privatization portfolio head, who supervised the launch of the program.

More than 300,000 units they were sold in the final week, official figures showed.

## France opens door to private pension funds

PARIS (Reuters) - French legislators approved a bill on Friday to allow private pension funds in France, opening an age-old regime of state-backed retirement to a multi-billion dollar business promising the stock market a new lease on life.

After years of heated controversy in a country that has long shunned an "Anglo-Saxon model" of huge, powerful private pension funds, the National Assembly backed a bill introducing a similar system, but *a la francaise*.

"This will inject fresh dynamism into the French economy and thus into employment by redirecting French people's capital and savings," said Jean-Pierre Thomas, one of the main sponsors of the bill in parliament.

"This also provides an answer to a globalizing economy and the advance of American pension funds, which would 'colonize' our companies if we are not careful," he told reporters.

The bill, which must pass through the Senate before becoming law, went through the lower house of parliament with the backing of the RPR and UDF coalition partners. The opposition Socialist Party and Communists voted against it.

The government insists that the legislation, which permits funds set up by agreement between employers and employees, will run in tandem and not replace the current system of universal pensions organized by the state.

The new private funds could start as early as next year and will be run by banks, insurance companies, and mutual groups.

The legislation caps at 65 percent the amount of funds they are allowed to invest in government debt, circumventing European Union rules prohibiting quotas on equity investment and ensuring that large sums will be ploughed into the stock market.

For those who turn to the new system, the bill would allow them to write off contributions against income tax to the tune of 5 percent of their gross salary.

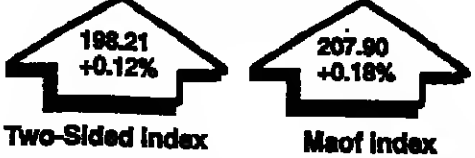
It also allows for them to withdraw 20 percent of the money in a lump sum and the rest in annuities - in a compromise which followed a fierce debate pitting banks, in favor of lump-sum payouts, against insurers who wanted payouts in annuities.

Unlike Britain and the United States, where pension funds are huge stock market players, France has so far depended very largely on a system where pensioners are paid by the state from the wages of those in work today.

# Shares steady as traders await earnings figures

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

ROBERT DANIEL



SHARES were little changed as investors awaited the central bank's decision on interest-rate policy today and the last flood of corporate earnings reports due this week.

"Financial reports have been okay - better than the market expected - but only one-third of the reports" are out, said Zvi Stepak, co-managing director at Meivav Ltd. The deadline for reporting is Thursday.

As for interest rates, "there's no big expectations," Stepak said. Estimates range from no change to a cut of 0.5 percentage point.

The Two-Sided Index rose 0.12 percent to 198.21, while the Maof Index added 0.18% to 207.90.

Across the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, NIS 66.4 million of shares traded, 20% greater than the month's daily average of NIS 55m. Thirteen issues rose for every eight that declined.

Holding company Clal Industries Ltd. was the most active issue, up 2.75% and trading NIS 3.5m. of shares.

A spokesman for parent Clal Israel Ltd. said one candidate to succeed Chief Executive David Weinstal is Isaac Kaul, president of Bezeq. Clal Israel shares added 0.75% while Bezeq slipped 0.25%.

Other rising shares included Elbit Ltd. and Elron Electronic Industries Ltd., up 2% and 1.5% respectively.

Elbit shares traded in Tel Aviv rose after gaining in New York Friday.

Elbit said last week that it had completed its plan to split into three companies, one concentrating on its defense business, one on the medical imaging, and one on its remaining businesses, mainly telecommunications. Elron rose following gains in Elbit, of which Elron owns 40%.

Bank Hapoalim, gained 1.5% amid expectations banks will announce better-than-expected earnings and after former Republic New York Corp. President Jeffrey Keil bought a 3% stake. (Blomberg)

## Bulgaria trade switches to marks, amid currency collapse

ILIENTSI, Bulgaria (Reuters) - Trade switched to German marks at this Bulgarian wholesalers' market on Friday, as big falls in the lev raised the specter of hyperinflation, but the only customers were Serbs and Macedonians.

Handwritten prices were in marks and traders were offering the currency for 250-270 leva. The mark started the week at about 179 leva.

"Trading in marks is normal for me because the lev is constantly tumbling," said a trader selling imported chocolate and coffee at the market on the outskirts of the capital Sofia.

"But we are doing very little business as shopkeepers, who are our main clients, complain they have no customers because of the high prices."

The main buyers were Serbs and Macedonians, buying household items like washing powder, babies' diapers, and kitchen equipment in bulk to sell at home.

"We are doing some business only because of the Serbs; without them we would be finished," said one market trader.

Ilienti is usually geared to trading in marks with Serbian buyers, but the crisis of the past week has reinforced traders' mistrust of the local currency.

Petyo Ivanov, who owns two hutchers' shops, said he had closed up because he could no longer make a profit.

"I am here just to check how business is going and I can see that the crisis is in full force," he said. The lev has fallen about 30 percent against the dollar since last Monday, as Bulgarians rushed to convert their savings into hard currency.

A clothes seller at Ilienti who gave her name as Gergana said she was no longer able to earn a living. "Business has been choked," she said. "My only hope is that Christmas is coming and people may decide to spend some money."

Loss of confidence in the lev and rumors about the likely impact of a currency board, proposed by the International Monetary Fund to stabilize the economy, sparked panic this week. On Thursday, alone the lev fell 18 percent.

The dollar is the usual currency of refuge for Bulgarians and many shopkeepers and traders elsewhere in Sofia have started asking for payment in dollars, although this is barred by Bulgarian law.

had stopped and the other would do so shortly. He said he was going to try to land in the Indian Ocean.

"People were screaming, some were praying," said Bistrat Alenu, an Ethiopian passenger who was traveling to Nairobi.

Witnesses said one wing hit the water first, then the plane slammed into the sea, bouncing and flipping over at least once before it broke apart.

"The first bump was really gentle," said Frank Huddle, the US consul-general in Bombay, India, who survived the crash along with his wife Shania. "Then the second one was really hard. The third one was even harder, like a 70-mph away as the plane hit the water. The last one was like an earthquake."

The hijackers commandeered the flight shortly after it took off from the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, on a flight to Abidjan, Ivory Coast with stops in Nairobi, Kenya; Brazzaville, Congo; and Lagos, Nigeria. They were armed with an ax, a fire extinguisher and a device they claimed was a bomb.

Alenu said they began yelling inside the aircraft, rushed up the aisle, pushed flight attendants aside and stormed into the cockpit. The hijackers beat up the pilot, forced him out of the cockpit and then made an announcement on the public address system in Amharic.

"They said, 'We escaped from prison. We are against the government. We are hijacking the plane. We have an explosive. If anybody moves, we'll explode it.'" Alenu said.

Antal Anus, the Hungarian ambassador to Kenya, was aboard the plane, a Hungarian Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday. It was not clear whether he had survived. A French Foreign Ministry official said two French citizens were among the survivors.

TEL AVIV STOCKS									
Multi-sided trading					Two-sided trading				
Name	Price	% Change	Volume	Shares	Name	Price	% Change	Volume	Shares
Commercial Banks					Afternoon				
Bank Leumi	149.00	-0.3			Bank Leumi	149.00	-0.3		
Bank Hapoalim	173.00				Bank Hapoalim	173.00			
Bank Mizrahi	109.00	4.8			Bank Mizrahi	109.00	4.8		
Bank Discount	163.50				Bank Discount	163.50			
Mortgage Banks & Finance					Mortgage Banks & Finance				
Alumi	357.00				Alumi	357.00			
Bank Leumi	333.00	-0.5			Bank Leumi	333.00	-0.5		
Bank Hapoalim	303.00	-0.3			Bank Hapoalim	303.00	-0.3		
Bank Mizrahi	149.50				Bank Mizrahi	149.50			
Bank Discount	163.50				Bank Discount	163.50			
Financial Institutions					Financial Institutions				
Bank Leumi	149.00				Bank Leumi	149.00			
Bank Hapoalim	173.00				Bank Hapoalim	173.00			
Bank Mizrahi	109.00				Bank Mizrahi	109.00			
Bank Discount	163.50				Bank Discount	163.50			
Insurance					Insurance				
Bank Leumi	149.00				Bank Leumi	149.00			
Bank Hapoalim	173.00				Bank Hapoalim	173.00			
Bank Mizrahi	109.00				Bank Mizrahi	109.00			
Bank Discount	163.50				Bank Discount	163.50			
Trade & Services					Trade & Services				
Bank Leumi	149.00				Bank Leumi	149.00			
Bank Hapoalim	173.00				Bank Hapoalim	173.00			
Bank Mizrahi	109.00				Bank Mizrahi	109.00			
Bank Discount	163.50				Bank Discount	163.50			
Other					Other				
Bank Leumi	149.00				Bank Leumi	149.00			
Bank Hapoalim	173.00				Bank Hapoalim	173.00			
Bank Mizrahi	109.00				Bank Mizrahi	109.00			
Bank Discount	163.50				Bank Discount	163.50			

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# Sampras beats Becker to capture ATP title

HANOVER (AP) — Overcoming a roaring, wave-happy crowd and bullet serves from his opponent, Pete Sampras beat Boris Becker in five sets yesterday to win the ATP Tour World Championship.

Becker pelted 32 aces in the four-hour match but he was unable to retain his title in this season-ending event, losing 3-6, 7-6(7-5), 7-6(7-4), 6-7(11-13), 6-4.

The two exhausted rivals hugged at the net at the finish. When asked if he had ever played a more dramatic match, Sampras said, "I don't think so."

Sampras avenged two straight losses to Becker in Germany, the last three days ago in a round-robin match of this \$3.3 million tournament, which featured the world's top eight players.

Becker played excellent tennis, enjoying the noisy support of 15,000 fans and saving two match points in the fourth set.

In nine finals this year, Sampras lost only once — to Becker in Stuttgart one month ago. This victory gave Sampras a tour-high eight titles this year, including the US Open.

Sampras was playing his fourth final in seven appearances at the championship, which he won in 1991 and 1994. His career record against Becker is 10-7.

The outcome was a repeat of the 1994

championship, when Becker also beat Sampras in the round-robin stage, only to lose the final.

It was one of the biggest pay days in tennis, with Sampras collecting \$1.34 million and Becker earning \$640,000.

**Graf Wins Chase Championships**

Steffi Graf beat Martina Hingis in five sets yesterday to win the \$2 million Chase Championships, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0, 4-6, 6-0, in 2 hours, 49 minutes to capture this season-ending tournament at Madison Square Garden in New York. It was the second straight year and fifth time in her career she has won this event.

Becker, ranked sixth in the world and the reigning Australian Open champion, was playing the eighth final of the year-end event. He won the 1988 Masters, and twice more (1992, 1995) after the event became called the World Championship and moved to Germany.

The German began the match by rifling four straight aces and he served with astonishing consistency. Sampras was broken in the fourth game,

when Becker hit some superb returns. A long forehand by Sampras gave Becker the game and the edge. He finished off the set with a backhand winner.

Becker saved two break points in the sixth game of the second set, but otherwise both players produced high-quality tennis. Sampras put away a volley to win the tiebreak and let out a scream, clenching his fists.

It was Sampras' turn to get into trouble next, again in the sixth game. But he fired two aces to save two break points.

In the second tiebreak, Becker came back from a 3-0 deficit, but served a double fault to go down 5-4, with Sampras to serve. A service winner and a backhand-passing shot clinched the set for Sampras.

Three spectacular returns gave Becker two break points in the opening game of the fourth. But Sampras shrugged them off, hitting volley winners behind good serves.

Sampras came within two points of winning the match at 5-4 in the fourth, but Becker hit a service winner, a volley and an ace.

The tiebreak produced a thriller. Sampras had two match points, but wasted the first with a long backhand and a long forehand. Becker squandered four set points, but converted the fifth when Sampras was long on a forehand long.



PISTOL PETE — Pete Sampras beat Boris Becker in five sets to capture the end-of-season tournament. (AP)

# Late Arsenal goals sink Spurs, 3-1

LONDON (Reuters) — Goals from skipper Tony Adams and Dutch striker Dennis Bergkamp in the last two minutes gave Arsenal a 3-1 win over Tottenham in a typically hard-fought North London derby played in teeming rain at Highbury yesterday.

With the game seemingly heading for a draw, Adams blasted Arsenal into the lead with 88 minutes played by smashing home a close-range left-foot volley which gave goalkeeper Ian Walker no chance after it took a deflection off young Tottenham defender Steve Carr.

Then, with just four seconds on the clock, Bergkamp, collecting the ball from a lofted Ian Wright cross at the far post, rounded Carr with an exquisite first touch before firing low past Walker into the far corner of the net.

The win lifted Arsenal second in the table on 28 points, one behind leaders Newcastle, and above Liverpool, who dropped to third on goal difference. Tottenham remained 10th even though it was only its second defeat in its last six matches.

It was Arsenal's first victory over its bitter rivals since August 1993, its first home league win over Spurs since December 1991, and the first time Tottenham manager Gerry Francis had lost to Arsenal as manager at either his former club Queens Park Rangers or at Spurs.

Ian Wright put Arsenal ahead after 27 minutes when he scored from a penalty after Clive Wilson tripped Bergkamp in the box. It was Wright's 16th goal of the season and took him to within 19 goals of Cliff Bastin's all-time club scoring record of 177 goals set in the 1930s. But Wright could easily have had a hat-trick, squandering two good scoring chances with only Walker to beat.

Tottenham, who created seven clear-cut scoring chances without converting any in the opening half, was finally rewarded for its positive approach after 57 minutes when an Andy Sinton shot from the edge of the box struck the foot of goalkeeper John Lukic, and then bounced into the net off the back of Lukic's head.

The match was full of incident and strong tackling typical of a derby. Four players were booked, including Arsenal's young French defender Patrick Vieira. He was involved in the game's only major flare-up midway through the second half which involved him, Lukic, and Tottenham's Teddy Sheringham and Chris Armstrong.

Vieira was also lucky referee David Elleray did not spot him handling the ball in the penalty area in the first half. He was also fortunate not to be shown the red card for a high tackle on Tottenham midfielder Allan Nielsen in the second half.

Arsenal manager Arsene Wenger said: "He was lucky not to be sent off. If he had been that could have killed us."

# Norman wins Aussie Open

SYDNEY (AP) — Greg Norman had a flawless 3-under-par final round of 69 yesterday to win the \$800,000 Australian Open golf championship by eight strokes.

Norman won the event for the second straight year and the fifth time overall.

The Great White Shark had an aggregate total of 280, 8-under par, over the par-72, 6,443 meters The Australian Golf Club course.

He was the only player to finish with a sub-par total and earned \$1,515,70 for his 77th career triumph.

"I just focused and stayed patient. That was all I had to do," Norman said after carding three birdies and no bogeys. "I was nervous, but I knew I had to get the job done. It was very important for me to win here."

Norman's first win was the Australian Open in 1980 but he never had won the event in Sydney, or previously won a tournament at the Jack Nicklaus-designed course. He hadn't won any tournament in Sydney for a decade.

South African Gary Player, with seven, holds the record for the most Australian Open victories. Nicklaus won it six times.

Norman said he regards the event as being among the top 10 in the world.

"If you look at the past champions of this event, you see its credibility," he said. "It rates very, very highly."

Norman received an enthusiastic reception from his home fans, who only get a chance to see him a handful of times each year.

"I felt great," he said. "They were a lot of people here and the fact they were supporting me made it great for me to be an Australian."

Wayne Grady, the 1990 US PGA champion who is without a tournament win for two years, had a 3-under-par 69 to finish second with an even-par total

of 288. New Zealander David Smail had a 73 to finish third on 290.

"I putted quite badly in the United States this year," said Grady, who won just \$94,338 and finished 170th on the US PGA money list. "If I'd putted like I did this week, I'd have made \$400,500,000."

Grady, who earned \$55,890 for his second place, said he didn't ever think he could win.

"You've got to be realistic," he said. "Barring something strange happening, we were playing for second."

After three days of gusting winds and driving rain the last round was played in benign conditions, with warm temperatures and gentle breezes. Norman took full advantage.

He went into the final round with a four-shot cushion and then birdied two of the first six holes to make sure there was no repeat of his collapse at this year's Masters at Augusta, where he blew a six-shot lead.

American prodigy Tiger Woods, who came close to missing the cut after an opening round of 79, completed his recovery with a top 10 finish.

Woods, the three-time US Amateur champion and a two-time late-season winner on the US PGA Tour, finished equal fifth in his first professional tournament outside the US.

Woods had a 2-under-par round of 70, his best of the tournament, to finish on 292, 4-over-par and 12 shots behind Norman.

"I was pretty far below my best this week," said the 20-year-old American. "I made a lot of mistakes both physically and mentally, and when you do that you usually don't win."

Meanwhile in Somerset West, South Africa, the South African pairing of Ernie Els and Wayne Westner won the World Cup of Golf by an 18-stroke margin.

# Jazz put halt to Bulls' win streak at 12

SALT LAKE CITY — Chicago finally lost its first game of the season on Saturday as Karl Malone scored 36 points and Utah took advantage of a costly technical foul on Dennis Rodman late in the game to win 105-100.

Malone's jumper with 29 seconds left gave Utah a lead it never relinquished, and the Jazz scored their last five points at the free throw line, aided in part by the technical that got Rodman kicked out of the game with 13.9 seconds left.

Utah snapped the Bulls' season-opening win streak at 12 games before a frenzied crowd of 19,911.

Chicago, which got 44 points from Michael Jordan, was attempting to break the NBA record of 15 straight wins to open a season last set by the Houston Rockets in 1991.

Hornets 93, Pistons 85

Anthony Mason scored eight of his 18 points in the final 4:44 and Charlotte capitalized on the absence of Grant Hill for a home victory.

Mason added 11 rebounds and Dell Curry had 19 points for Charlotte. The loss was the first in six road games this year for the Pistons, who came in with a

record of 10-1, their best start since 1970.

Detroit played the final three quarters without Hill, who landed on his right wrist after being fouled by Matt Geiger with 38 seconds left in the first period. X-rays were negative, but Hill spent the second half on the bench with an ice pack on his wrist.

Nets 114, Mavericks 91

Robert Pack had career-high 22 assists and 17 points and host New Jersey's three-guard offense gave John Calipari his first blowout victory.

Kendall Gill, a guard playing small forward, added 26 points and rookie Kerry Kittles had 15 as the Nets posted season highs for points and 3-pointers (13) in handing Dallas its fifth straight road loss.

George McCloud, starting for the injured Jamal Mashburn, led the Mavericks with 13 points.

Hawks 91, Raptors 89

Eldridge Recasner, filling in at point guard for Mookie Blaylock, scored 23 points and made two key jumpers in the final 86 seconds to lead Atlanta to a road victory.

Recasner also had five assists and five rebounds in 44 minutes for the Hawks, who were without their starting backcourt of Blaylock and Steve Smith — both sidelined by sprained ankles.

Christian Laettner led the Hawks with 29 points, Damon Stoudamire had 22 for the Raptors, who lost their fifth in a row.

Rockets 120, Warriors 115 (OT)

Clyde Drexler scored 32 points and Charles Barkley got his first triple-double for Houston as the Rockets won in overtime to keep their road record perfect.

With the score tied 113-113 and 51 seconds left in overtime, former Warrior Kevin Willis hit a mini-hook, then added a three-point play 29 seconds later as Houston improved to 11-1 overall and 5-0 on the road.

Barkley had 27 points, 17 rebounds and 12 assists for his 19th career triple-double and his first since joining the Rockets.

76ers 109, Knicks 92

Allen Iverson scored 26 points and Derrick Coleman and Jerry Stackhouse had 25 each as host Philadelphia handed New York its most lopsided loss of the season.

Iverson, who had missed three games with a separated left shoulder

and wasn't expected to play, also had nine assists, nine rebounds and four steals in 42 minutes.

John Starks had 20 points and Patrick Ewing had 19 for the Knicks.

Timberwolves 98, Clippers 96

Kevin Garnett made nine of 10 shots and gave Minnesota the lead for good with a tip-in in the final minute as the Timberwolves remained perfect at home.

Garnett scored a season-high 24 points and blocked seven shots, including Darrick Martin's attempt to tie in the closing seconds. The Wolves improved to 4-0 at home, snapping a three-game losing streak in the process.

Magic 76, Pacers 73

Orlando held Indiana without a field goal over the final nine minutes and used a late 13-0 run to gain a road victory.

The Magic outscored the Pacers 21-10 in the fourth period as Indiana shot 2-for-16. Orlando finished with six players in double figures.

Saturday's Games:

Houston 120, Golden State 115(OT)
Atlanta 91, Toronto 88
Orlando 76, Indiana 73
New Jersey 114, Dallas 91
Philadelphia 109, New York 92
Charlotte 93, Detroit 85
Minnesota 98, L.A. Clippers 96
Washington 95, Milwaukee 90
Utah 105, Chicago 100
Portland 105, Denver 65

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division			
Orlando	8	2	750
Miami	8	4	667
New York	6	6	500
Washington	6	6	500
Philadelphia	5	7	417
New Jersey	2	8	250
Boston	2	8	200
Central Division			
Chicago	12	1	923
Detroit	10	2	833
Cleveland	8	3	727
Charlotte	6	5	545
Atlanta	7	8	538
Milwaukee	8	6	570
Indiana	3	8	273
Toronto	3	8	273

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division			
Houston	11	1	917
Utah	8	2	800
Minnesota	5	6	455
Denver	4	9	308
Dallas	3	8	273
San Antonio	2	9	152
Vancouver	1	11	83
Pacific Division			
Seattle	11	2	848
L.A. Lakers	8	4	692
Portland	8	5	815
L.A. Clippers	6	8	500
Sacramento	4	8	333
Golden State	3	9	250
Phoenix	0	11	000

# Irish get new grid coach

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP) — Bob Davie, Notre Dame's defensive coordinator the past three years, was hired yesterday to succeed coach Lou Holtz in the glamor job of college football.

"Bob's personal and professional strengths, his knowledge of the university and the program and his appreciation of all that it means to be the head football coach at Notre Dame made him the clear-cut choice to succeed Lou Holtz," said the Rev. William Beauchamp, Notre Dame's executive vice president.

The hiring was announced at a news conference, one day after Notre Dame defeated Rutgers 62-0 in Holtz's final home game.

# Hooper, Chanderpaul rescue Windies

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — Carl Hooper and Shivnarine Chanderpaul came to the rescue of the West Indies yesterday after fast bowler Glenn McGrath had removed Brian Lara early on the third morning of the first cricket test.

Replying to Australia's first innings total of 479, the West Indies were 144 for three at lunch after resting on 61 for two.

Lara — the mainstay of the West Indies' batting in recent years — left the field reluctantly after umpire Steve Randall ruled him caught in the eighth over of the day.

Lara missed a pull shot off McGrath's bowling and the ball ballooned to Mark Waugh at third slip off his thigh pad.

Australia's medium-fast bowler kept the pressure up with some steady bowling — beating the bat occasionally — but overnight batsman Carl Hooper (45 not out) and Shivnarine Chanderpaul saw through the morning session.

The pair came together with the tourists on 77 for three and have so far added 67 runs.

Leg-spinner Shane Warne, returning to international cricket after missing Australia's last two tours of the subcontinent, went wicketless in 17 overs.

With survival being the utmost priority to ensure the Windies do not have to follow on, Hooper and Chanderpaul (30 not out) began repairing the damage with circumspect knocks.

Both batsmen punished Warne at times — Hooper pulling him over mid-wicket for a huge six in his 113-ball innings which has lasted 154 minutes.

The West Indies require another 136 runs to ensure Australia bat again.

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**SCOREBOARD**

NFL - Yesterday's early results: Tampa Bay 13, New Orleans 7; Denver 21, Minnesota 17; San Francisco 19, Washington 16 (OT); Cincinnati 41, Atlanta 31; Buffalo 35, NY Jets 10; Chicago 31, Detroit 14; Tampa Bay 13, New Orleans 7; New England 27, Indianapolis 13.

NHL - Saturday's Results: Buffalo 3, Boston 2 (OT); Hartford 3, Ottawa 3; Washington 4, New Jersey 3; Philadelphia 2, Tampa Bay 1; Montreal 4, Toronto 3; Edmonton 3, Calgary 2; Florida 3, St. Louis 1; N.Y. Islanders 3, Phoenix 3; Vancouver 5, N.Y. Rangers 3; Anaheim 3, San Jose 0; Detroit 6, Los Angeles 0.







# Police source: Dayan likely to be charged

## MK questioned for three hours; denies assaulting wife

DEPUTY Knesset Speaker MK Haim Dayan (Tsmet) was questioned for nearly three hours at the Ha'ammakim District Police Headquarters in Nazareth yesterday over allegations that he beat his wife Rahel during an argument at their Migdal Ha'emek home earlier this month.

Dayan told reporters at the scene, before and after being questioned, that he had not physically assaulted his wife, who withdrew her complaint against him the day after filing it.

Despite his denial, a senior police source indicated that after conducting further interviews police are likely to recommend to the district-attorney that charges be brought against Dayan.

"It's possible that we will need supplementary details from those involved, including Rahel Dayan," a senior police source said.

According to the source, it is likely to be some time before

police conclude their inquiries and submit the case file to the district-attorney for a decision on whether or not to charge Dayan.

Ha'ammakim District spokesman Supt. Eitan Cohen confirmed that the questioning of Dayan yesterday was not the end of the matter and that inquiries would continue.

"On the basis of the questioning, we are not drawing any conclusions. He [Dayan] gave his version and the inquiry is continuing," Cohen said.

Supt. Eli Litman, head of the district's investigations, conducted the questioning. Dayan, a former policeman, arrived at the Ha'ammakim district headquarters around 9 a.m. He reiterated his denial of the allegations, saying he had not beaten his wife, despite the medical report from Afula's Emek Hospital, where she was treated for bruises and scratches.

"I'm going in with a clean and

quiet conscience and a good feeling. I have no problem [with the questioning]," he said.

"I have never touched my wife and I don't see myself becoming violent in the future. Those who know me know that I have never used violence. It's not my way," Dayan said as he left the police headquarters.

Dayan criticized the media for inflating the matter out of all proportion and his mother-in-law for her "interference."

Dayan said he was confident that the case would be closed without any charges being filed against him.

He maintained that his relationship with his wife is now excellent.

Dayan added that he did not intend to suspend himself as deputy Knesset speaker in light of the police inquiry into the assault allegations.

"There's no connection in any way with anything relating to the task of deputy speaker. What does it matter if you administer meetings or you don't?"



MK Haim Dayan arrives at Ha'ammakim District Police Headquarters in Nazareth yesterday to be questioned about allegations that he beat his wife. (Ayal Lindman)

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**WEATHER**

Jerusalem 10-22  
Tel Aviv 14-20  
Haifa 15-20  
Ashdod 10-20  
Beersheva 13-20  
Dead Sea 10-20

Forecast: No change.

**AROUND THE WORLD**

City	Low	High	Forecast		
Berlin	02	08	33	77	clear
Buenos Aires	08	18	30	86	clear
Chicago	28	38	33	77	snow
Copenhagen	05	08	33	77	snow
Frankfurt	02	08	09	52	snow
Geneva	11	16	05	11	clear
Helsinki	22	26	05	11	clear
Hong Kong	11	16	44	55	clear
London	05	08	09	52	cloudy
Los Angeles	12	14	11	50	cloudy
Moscow	02	08	09	52	cloudy
Montreal	14	17	22	86	clear
Mumbai	23	28	33	91	cloudy
New York	06	33	08	46	cloudy
Paris	00	02	06	33	cloudy
Rome	05	08	09	52	cloudy
Saudi Arabia	02	08	44	98	clear
Sydney	11	16	05	11	clear
Toronto	00	00	05	39	cloudy
Vancouver	08	08	22	86	partly cloudy
Zurich	02	08	33	77	cloudy

# Comptroller blasts use of Histadrut resources for political purposes

THE Histadrut Comptroller's Report for 1995-1996 exposed a series of severe irregularities, including the use of Histadrut resources to support Labor party candidates in local and national election campaigns and party primaries.

Comptroller Alexander Cohen blasted practices such as political appointments and chaotic financial affairs in some institutions.

Histadrut Chairman MK Amir Peretz said legal advisors will examine the possibility of filing suits against those responsible for financial excesses, in an effort to retrieve some of the money.

The Haifa Labor Council put its facilities, resources and funds at the

disposal of Labor candidates' primaries in 1992 to 1994, according to the report. In 1992 the council held a series of cultural events close to Labor's primaries to promote then Histadrut secretary-general Yisrael Kessar, and in 1993 Labor's mayoral candidate took part in events and meetings at the labor council.

In addition, candidates made use of the council's workers, mail and distribution facilities, despite regulations forbidding this sort of political activity.

The report also found financial irregularities and improper conduct in the council's functioning, and fingered former secretary Uri Agami and the council treasurer with

responsibility.

Agami rejected the accusation, saying the Histadrut and the Labor party were one and the same, and in pointing Histadrut funds and resources at the disposal of Labor candidates' campaigns he was acting to obtain the goals for which he was elected.

"The political culture did not distinguish between the two. The Histadrut was the organizational basis of the Labor movement, both nationally and in the labor councils. Everyone appeared (in gatherings) in the Histadrut and used its facilities and activists in their primaries," the report quoted Agami as saying.

Some of the most severe irregularities were found in the operation of Hapoel Center, the Histadrut's sports association between 1992 and 1995.

In an unusual move, the comptroller recommended placing personal responsibility on the association's directors, whose mismanagement and flawed decision-making brought the center to its present financial crisis.

The report revealed that NIS 220,000 that were listed as expenses of the 1994 Sportiada games, the flagship of Hapoel's popular sports projects, might have been paid an advertising company to finance the primaries of a certain candidate. The police are looking into the suspicion.

Other irregularities in Hapoel included giving projects to people close to the directors, making contracts without tenders, huge excesses from budgets for events, failure to deduct income tax, and concealing financial reports.

The report also dealt with the handling of and caring for the Histadrut's art collection, consisting of some 1,000 objects of art of financial, artistic and historical value. The comptroller exposed many flaws in the supervision and preservation of the pictures and in insuring them.

Since the Histadrut leadership could not invest the necessary funds to maintain and rehabilitate the pic-

tures properly, most of the collection was auctioned at the comptroller's recommendation, bringing in more than estimated.

Financial and other irregularities also were found in the Netanya Labor Council during the time Labor MK Efi Oshaya was secretary and running for Labor's Knesset list in 1992. The irregularities included missing protocols, invoices and registrations of transactions, and lack of supervision of expenses.

The report noted that the absence of documents and lack of registration made it impossible to determine whether Oshaya used council resources for his political purposes. It did point out, however, that the disproportionate increase in mailing, telephone and advertising costs at the time raise suspicion of political use. The report noted that the secretary's answers were unsatisfactory.

The report exposed political appointments in the Beit Shמש Labor Council during 1993 and 1994, noting that veteran workers were fired for no valid reason and were replaced by others on the basis of their political affiliations.

Beit Shמש secretary Yossi Cohen said the report was biased, adding that the appointments in question were initiated and arranged by the Histadrut's organization section.

# Court gives J'lem council 45 days to justify Olmert's non-suspension

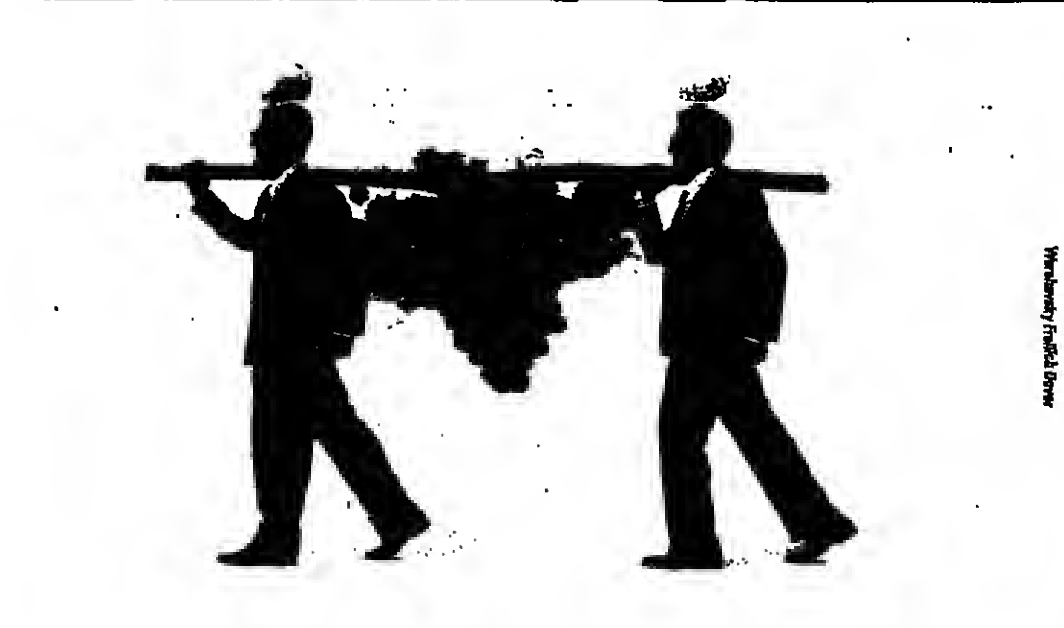
EVELYN GORDON

THE High Court of Justice has given the Jerusalem City Council 45 days to justify its failure to suspend Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert until his trial is over.

The show-cause order was issued in response to a petition by Amicitia - Citizens for Good Government, which was filed last Thursday. The order indicates that the court sees merit in the petition. If Olmert were ordered to step down, however, he would be the first mayor to lose his job because of an indictment.

The petition argued Olmert's continued tenure as mayor while under indictment for such serious charges undermines the public's faith in government and the rule of law.

By law, a city council may remove a mayor for "behavior unbecoming his position," with the interior minister's approval. Basing itself on the court precedent regarding Stas MKs Aryeh Deri and Raphael Pinhasi, the petition argued the council's failure to remove Olmert, given the gravity of the charges against him, is so unreasonable as to be illegal.



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# Secret IAI documents still missing after airport theft

RAINE MARCUS

BEN-GURION Airport police are still searching for confidential Israel Aircraft Industries documents, which were allegedly stolen 10 days ago by IAI security guards from company safes along with around \$50,000 in cash.

The three guards are suspected of using a special saw and their insider knowledge of IAI to break into the safes and steal the money, other valuables, and documents. Recently about 10 safes have been broken into at the airport, but the three suspects have only admitted to one burglary.

Police and IAI security guards are examining the possibility that other safes containing top secret documents were broken into by those involved in industrial espionage.

Suspects Rafi Dabush, 35, Arye Gaban, 25, and Sammy Nuba, 22, were remanded for six days by Petah Tikva Magistrate's Court on Friday. The three told police they had thrown the missing documents away, since the money had been their prime aim. Part of the money was recovered.

On the night of November 14 police were alerted after an IAI security officer received a tipoff, and put the safes under electronic surveillance. The three - employed by an outside security firm, but having access to all sensitive areas around the airport - were captured with the electric saw in their car. They still deny involvement in other safe-breakings, and police are investigating their versions of events.

# Hospital head complains of inquiry into deaths of two patients

THE director of Safed's Rebecca Sieff Hospital yesterday complained to Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani over police handling of an inquiry into the deaths of two terminally ill patients.

Hospital director Dr. Oscar Embon charged in a letter to Kahalani that Northern Region detectives probing alleged negligence or possible mercy killing were themselves guilty of negligence.

The families of the patients had not been questioned and the investigators did not seek a professional medical opinion about the deaths, Embon wrote.

In response, police said once they received initial information, the details were given to the district attorney's office. After examining the material, the office instructed police to begin a probe and the police, in turn, contacted the Health Ministry and asked for a professional inquiry to be set up. David Rudge

# NEWS IN BRIEF

**Deri testifies Rubin forged evidence**  
MK Aryeh Deri (Shas), who is being tried for bribe-taking, fraud and breach of trust, told the Jerusalem District Court yesterday that Yoni Tov Rubin forged the document showing Deri lent \$5,000 to the Lev Banim yeshiva. Deri also lost his temper while testifying, telling the prosecutor, "According to your methodology, I have been a liar from birth. That is infuriating." *Tim*

**Azzam's brothers await permission to visit him**  
Sami Azzam, whose brother Azzam is being held by the Egyptian authorities on charges of espionage, said yesterday he has received permission "in principle" to visit him at his Cairo prison.

"Final permission has still not arrived," said Sami Azzam, "and we are waiting for a phone call from our consul in Cairo, Shuki Gabai, in order to set a time to leave for Egypt." *Tim*

**Levy leaves for Norway**  
Foreign Minister David Levy leaves today for Oslo where he will hold talks with Norwegian leaders, including the prime minister and foreign minister. Levy will also be received by the king.

Levy also will attend the opening session of the executive meeting of the World Jewish Congress, at which the Norwegian prime minister will be guest of honor. The meeting will deal with restitution for Jewish property confiscated during the Holocaust in Norway and several western European countries. *Batsheva Tsur*

**B'tzedek: Probe Shahal for classified leaks**  
A criminal investigation should be opened against MK Moshe Shahal (Labor) for revealing classified information acquired while he was police minister, B'tzedek demanded in a letter to Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair yesterday. The letter was in response to Shahal's statement on Israel TV Saturday night that, based on police intelligence reports, Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu met last year with businessman Gregory Lushansky, who is believed to be one of the leaders of the so-called Russian mafia. *Evelyn Gordon*

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NOVEMBER 25, 1996

THE JERUSALEM POST

Dana Shterna/Israel Sun

Weather: ...

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